

124,569 PLUS 1,318 EQUALS 125,887

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—U.S. battle casualties in Korea jumped 1,318 last week—the largest increase in a year—and now total 125,887, the Pentagon reported today. The increase was the biggest weekly rise since Nov. 14, 1951, when 1,712 new casualties were reported.

The toll of dead, wounded and missing in Korea has exceeded 1,000 a week for the past three weeks.

The overall U.S. casualty toll to date includes 21,984 dead, 91,172 wounded, 9,395 missing, 1,946 captured and 1,390 previously listed as missing but since returned to military jurisdiction.

Save-Our-Sons Group Starts Letters To Eisenhower to Halt Korean War

ARGO, Ill., Nov. 12.—Relatives of men involved in the Korean war, banded together in the Save Our Sons Committee, this week opened a "Chain-Letters-to-Ike" campaign in their drive for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

"The large turn-out of vot-

ers on election day was a clear mandate from the people that they want the useless war in Korea ended immediately," said Mrs. Florence Gowgiel of Argo, Ill., co-chairman of the committee, in opening the campaign.

"The S.O.S. Committee is embarking on a drive to end the war in Korea. We want President-elect Ike to declare in favor of an im-

mediate cease-fire and 'continued negotiations when he visits that blood-soaked land,'" Mrs. Gowgiel stated.

Text of a simple letter being sent by the committee to over 250 members in the Midwest as a basis of chain letters follows:

"Dear Ike:

"You promised to go to Korea

in an attempt to end the war. You can best keep this pledge by declaring that if the present administration will no order an immediate cease-fire, you will do so upon your inauguration. It is criminal that thousands of American youths continue to be maimed and killed over an issue, prisoner exchange, which can just as well be settled after the shooting stops. Countless

millions of Americans are looking to you to act on behalf of these youth and end this useless slaughter."

The Save Our Sons Committee was formally organized at a conference in Springfield, Ill., on Oct. 25, on the initiative of Mrs. Gowgiel, and a number of other relatives of men who have served in Korea.

\$800 for Day; We Need \$6,000 More by Monday

With only \$800 received yesterday, we are once again forced to sound the alarm. On Monday, we informed our readers we needed some \$10,000 in contributions this week to meet our most pressing financial obligations.

As of yesterday, we had received less than \$4,000 this week. This has put us in a real jam again. We must have that added \$6,000 by Monday.

With the people facing another tax hike under the \$85-000,000,000 war budget, with the trade unions beating against

Received yesterday - - - - \$ 798.95

Received thus far - - - - 16,231.05

Send your contribution to: P. O. Box 136, Copper Station, New York City.

the vicious wage freeze, with popular pressure for cease-fire becoming ever more insistent and the cry against the savage death sentence of the Rosenbergs becoming louder, our paper cannot lose a single day.

No more than 20 percent of our readers have participated thus far. Of these, many have given second, third fourth and even twelfth contributions. Where are the 80 percent who have yet to give the first?

"My buck," writes Mrs. Phillips of Brooklyn on a scrap of brown manila bag. It is her 12th—or maybe 13th—of the campaign.

"To help keep up the good work I am glad to be able to send in this second \$10 contribution," writes a Lower East Sider. And, before we had a chance to acknowledge it, we receive the "third check" of \$10.

"A second five and a pledge of a week's pay in all," writes a \$38-a-week worker from Melrose, Mass.

"Here is another \$5, and what a paper," writes an elderly supporter living on pension. And from Paterson, N. J., two old friends of the paper enclose "another five and hope we can send some more."

H. K. of New York sends "another five so that the beacon of light may not be extinguished." Last week he sent \$10.

A. G. of Brooklyn sends "the second five to help keep our paper alive," and there is \$2 which a contributor wants us to "add to my previous five."

A young worker who had sent

us \$10 he had received for his 21st birthday sends another five he received for the same purpose. "I wanted to spend this for books," he writes, "since I'm not working and rarely get a chance to buy any. But I couldn't get along without the Daily Worker every day and I think it more important that the Daily gets to many readers than for me to enlarge my personal book collection. I'll borrow 'em."

And a machinist, member of the IUE-CIO, sends a second five which he wants credited to George Morris and John Pittman. He promises more to "keep freedom rolling."

A group of "Jewish friends" in Kings Highway send their second collection of \$22, and F. and G. send \$10 with the hope we had received the last \$10 from them. We did. Another \$5 from "friends in the northeast Bronx" who had previously contributed.

B. A. in Brooklyn, who had previously contributed \$5, sends still another, to be credited to Joe Clark, and there is a "second installment of \$10" from S. C.

Besides those who repeated

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CIO Postpones Convention Until Dec. 1 in Atlantic City

By GEORGE MORRIS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12.—The CIO's vice-presidents in a meeting here today decided to postpone the annual convention of that labor body to Dec. 1 and hold it in Atlantic City, because of the death of Philip Murray, its president. The action was in the form of a recommendation to the CIO's general executive board scheduled to meet here Friday. But approval is a foregone conclusion.

No action was taken on filling the presidency left vacant by Murray, according to a statement issued by the CIO after a brief meeting of the vice-presidents. It merely said that "no other issues were discussed out of respect to the memory" of Murray. It was decided to hold another executive

Board meeting in Atlantic City on Nov. 29, from which, meeting presumably, recommendations, including a successor for Murray, will be made to the convention.

The vice-presidents also decided to release for next Monday's publication, the report Murray had been scheduled to submit to the convention that was supposed to be held in Los Angeles, and authorized the executive officers to

prepare a supplementary report to the convention in Atlantic City.

The decision this morning simply means that contenders for the vacancy have two more weeks in which to maneuver and round up support. It also means that the struggle is sharp beneath the seeming serenity and unity being displayed in tribute to Murray. The meeting did not even decide on

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Wide Civic Support Won in Hartford for Free Speech

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 12.—William L. Maltbie, retired Chief Justice of Connecticut, and the "Hartford Courant" head an imposing list of individuals and organizations rallying behind the Board of Education here in its decision to grant the People's (Progressive) Party the use of Weaver High School for a Paul Robeson concert this Saturday.

A motley crew of political hacks who have received the support of Hearst columnist Walter Winchell has been opposing the right of free assembly and free speech.

Winchell, who has been quoted as saying of the scheduled Robeson concert, "He shouldn't be allowed to sing in any hall in the country," is notorious for his use of racist "humor" in his column.

In an evident effort to stir up trouble, Winchell on his Sunday night broadcast, reviled the great Negro baritone, and advised Hartford citizens to "get him out of

The Board of Education, which

voted 6-3 to reaffirm its original permit for the People's Party concert recital, is not expected here to reopen the subject even though the City Council by the same margin of 6-3 voted to ask the Board to deny Robeson the right to sing here.

Among those to issue statements upholding the Board's decision have been the Hartford Chapter of the American Veterans Committee and a group of 28 civic leaders, including former Mayor Cyril Coleman, Judge Maltbie, Councilwoman Elizabeth Knox and members of the clergy.

AVC chapter chairman George J. Ritter warned that "to deny the basic rights guaranteed by our Constitution to a minority group

is to lay the seeds for the loss of those rights by larger segments of our population."

The civil leaders expressed "firm agreement" with the Board, and urged it to "maintain its position" and uphold the right of free speech and assembly for all.

At the City Council meeting here Monday night, Councilman John J. Mahon, Jr., who led the anti-free speech fight, pictured a phony wave of protests by parents of GIs in Korea against the right of Robeson to appear here.

The argument would appear to have been ill-chosen, since Robeson's known opposition to the Korean war coincides with the views

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HEAR 'WHAT EISENHOWER'S ELECTION MEANS'

FRIDAY, YUGOSLAV HALL
405 WEST 41st STREET

Alan Max, Daily Worker managing editor; Abner Berry, Negro Affairs editor; Bernard Burton, labor reporter, and Michael Singer, political reporter, of the Daily Worker, will lead a roundtable discussion.

25 UAW Locals Vote to Resist Speedup

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—CIO Auto Workers Union representatives from 25 local unions representing some 95,000 members in Chrysler plants went on record at a recent conference to resist speedup "in every way possible." UAW-Chrysler Director Norman Matthews, speaking to the delegates on speedup, said: "We're vitally concerned with preserving the lives and safety of our members—not throwing them away. The Chrysler workers strongly resent company attempts to speed-up various jobs."

SPEEDUP — at GM

DETROIT.—The same day we learned that General Motors Corporation made \$387,000,000 for the first nine months of '52, as compared with \$373,000,000 for the same period last year, we also heard that a GM worker at the Plymouth, Mich., Transmission plant lost four fingers because his job was speeded up from 3,800 transmissions a day to 4,500.

C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, in a boastful statement said that the increase in profits was due to a combination of war work and civilian production. GM sold to Uncle Sam more than one billion dollars worth of war material, two and one half times the volume of a year ago.

The GM worker who lost his

fingers was working on a slit saw wheel speedup work off the four fingers of a worker on the same job a year ago. His fellow workers said this time that the man couldn't get his hand out fast enough between operations, because of the increase in production. Just like a year ago.

In this same GM Transmission plant at Plymouth, a walkout of workers took place several weeks ago because some 200 grievances had accumulated which the company absolutely refused to settle; 45 were admitted by GM to be very legitimate grievances.

Within these grievances lies the story of one way General Motors has been able to increase its profits.

SPEEDUP — at Ford

WAYNE.—With government help Ford has built a new Lincoln plant, stocked with new machines. And the new machines have already gotten what workers term a "christening."

There is human blood on one of the new machines. The machines are much speedier than those in the old Ford Lincoln plant on Livernois Ave., Detroit. In Detroit, Lincoln could turn out 280 of the big automobiles a day. The new plant here is set to turn out 640 a day, with of course about the same amount of manpower.

The great new machines that don't clank and roar like the old assembly lines back in the Livernois plant, are even more dangerous, because they are faster. Be-

cause of that a Negro worker lost four fingers cut off at the knuckles. The new machine was moving so fast it got his fingers. His blood is now on some rich man's Lincoln.

It is costing Detroit workers each day \$1.10 round trip to get to the new plant here. This they have to pay out of their own pockets. If they drive a car it costs them about 75 cents for gas and oil.

Workers get no recompense for this 50-mile round trip imposed on them by the moving of the company plant from Detroit to this small town. It is reported that the leadership of Lincoln UAW local 900 is now trying to do something about this \$5.50 weekly expense for bus travel (followed by a 10-minute walk to the plant).

SPEEDUP — at Chevy

DETROIT.—General Motors Corporation proudly boasts that it is now in the "four billion dollar class." At the same time, because it refuses to provide aprons for welders in its plants, a worker in Chevrolet Gear suffered bad burns on his arms and legs when his pants caught fire.

GM charges workers 25 cents for cleaning aprons. The company refuses to furnish gloves which cost workers at least \$1 a week.

Window panes are broken in this plant but the company refuses to put in new ones and draughts hit the sweating workers causing colds and pneumonia.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1) their contributions, there is the wonderful little gray-haired garment worker from the Bronx, Ella, who comes in every few days with money obtained from everywhere and anywhere. The last was \$25 from a Bronx doctor and his wife who could not exist without the paper. Her contributors include an upstater who gave \$10, and several Bronx people who gave varying sums.

From the Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee comes another \$70.05. Of this, \$36.65 was collected by a member of the Freedom of the Press Committee who canvassed readers; \$19 came from a small luncheon arranged by two readers; \$15 from a group of readers "who could not picture a day without Abner Berry, Gurley Flinn and the others."

We were about to ask some questions about Connecticut, whose readers came across so splendidly in past campaigns but have been silent in this one. But we received \$150 yesterday from the New Haven Freedom of the Press Committee. This is a beginning. Then, from one of our staunch contributors in Falls Village, Conn., we received \$25.

From Gary, Ind., comes \$10 with the note that our paper is "indispensable today." And from Fort Wayne, Ind., another \$10 "to meet your goal." A York, Pa., reader sends five with a note that

"we can't do without The Worker." A group of young Buffalo workers sends five and promises to "strike to send more."

From Wilmington, Del., comes \$20 from two friends who insist we "must continue to fight for freedom, peace, real democracy and a better world."

And there is another \$20 from a Milwaukee youth and two of his friends. He was holding out for another \$5, but sent what he had because of the urgency. "I'm grateful and proud that I've had a sub to our great newspaper since I was 16," he writes. "I would not know what to do without it."

A Bronx working mother handed us \$100 a couple of days ago; there were \$92 handed to John Pittman, including a \$60 contribution and \$25 from his infant son-in-law, Michael (prospective, we take it) and his parents.

The Bronx poker players came up with another \$6—their third, or maybe fourth, contribution in this campaign; the Workers Bookshop gathered \$67; and there were contributions from Hudson County, N. J. of \$13; Fort Lee, N. J., \$5; Orlando, Fla., \$15; Westport, Conn., \$5; Detroit, \$10; Madison, Wis., \$10; Superior, Wis., \$5; Urbana, Ill., \$10; Chicago, \$3 and \$5 for Milton Howard from Cleveland.

There is still another pile of letters which we haven't been able to get around to acknowledge, but will

At the recent General Motors conference, Patterson, assistant director of the GM department for UAW, told delegates that the union had learned the corporation intended to increase production 12 percent on the 1953 models.

In Ford, where little or no change in the '53 model is taking place, it is harder for the company to order blanket boosts in production, via the usual technique, that an "engineering change" has taken place.

But Ford, like the rest, is never lost for a way to boost production. The Ford assembly plants are filled now with company time-study men who have their heads together all the time with supervision. Old-timers know what this means—jerk up the rheostats that control the speed of the lines.

On the 300-man radiator job, being transferred from the Motor Building to the Axle Building, the company hopes to employ fewer men but achieve the same production.

Or the brake pedal job in Chrysler, Plymouth plant. On the 1952 model, production was 160 an hour. On the 1953 model the company wants 300 and there is no engineering change.

In all three corporations—GM, Chrysler, Ford—the union seeks re-opening of the contract on economic issues: to put 21 cents of the 26 cents won on escalators on the base rate; raise the annual improvement factor from four to five cents; increase the pension.

Inflation Hits The Philippines

MANILA, Nov. 13.—Manila is one of the most expensive cities in the world to live in. The average Manila today is worse off than before the Pacific war.

And in the provinces, hundreds of thousands of Filipinos are unemployed or can find employment only part of the year.

The minimum wage for the Manila areas is four pesos or two U. S. dollars a day.

The average wage earner gets P200 to P250 (\$100 to \$125) a month and if he has a wife and three or four children he almost never has enough. Usually, he spends all that he earns and has a small deficit at the end of each month.

The creditor, most likely, is the corner store owner, where the work gets his prime needs, on his reputation as a good debtor, when the cash runs out.

Here's an estimate of what the average Manila family man has to pay for monthly:

Rent, at least P40 (\$20).
Rice and bread, P25.
Fish, vegetables, pork, meat, and eggs, P60.
Coffee or cocoa, sugar, and milk, and margarine, P10.
Electricity and other fuel, P7.

LITTLE LEFT OVER

The total is P142 or \$70, leaving a balance of P58 to P108. The balance will go to clothing, also a major expense, and to children's school expenses, transportation, medical bills, cigarettes, and movies.

The average family can afford to buy only a little meat or pork, usually on Sundays. A kilogram (2.2 pounds) of pork cost P4.00 and a kilogram of other meat costs between P3 and P5, depending on the quality.

UAW-Harvester Main Issues Unsettled

MELROSE PARK, Ill.—There were indications this week that the main issues, which remained unsettled in the recent 10-week strike of the UAW-CIO Local 6 at the International Harvester plant here, are leading to turbulent new struggles in the plant.

The Local 6 administration revealed that the company no sooner got the workers back on the job than it unleashed a program of harassment, as well as renewing the speedup, the contract-chiselling and wage-cutting that had led to the strike.

"The Union Voice," Local 6 publication, listed some of the following examples of the company's assault, aimed "to show that it is still boss:

- Denial of washup time, which the workers have had since the plant opened. On this issue, the local meeting last Sunday proposed that it be submitted to arbitration.

- Rescinding of allowances for the long distance travelled to the cafeteria and for waiting in line.

- A harsh disciplinary crack-down, with the company using the pretext that the workers violated safety rules.

- The issuance to foremen of new lists of restrictive rules on such topics as workers' starting time, leaving for lunch and return-

ing, "loafing" on the job, quitting time.

IT WAS indicated that there was deep dissatisfaction with conditions in the shop following the surprise ending of the Melrose Park strike on Oct. 13.

Most disturbing to the workers was the company's deliberate wrecking of the grievance procedure, even "trying to crack down on when a Steward can see his Shop Committeeman for consultation," the local disclosed.

Said the Local 6 "Union Voice," "They are trying to take away things they know we have always had and have had coming to us out of justice."

THE local's leaders were promised an "era of cooperation" by the company in order to end the strike. But, as the local paper pointed out ruefully, this "lasted as long as fifteen minutes."

Revealing that conditions were far from settled following the strike, the "Union Voice" stated: "The company would like to see one of two things happen. Take this new crack-down program as meek as little lambs or provoke us into walking out."

The 10-week UAW-CIO strike to win certain guarantees on wage levels was carried on concurrently with the UE strike at eight other Harvester plants, dramatizing the company's hostility to both unions and its drive to cut wages.

The Melrose Park local pointed out that it had failed to win "guarantees in writing or otherwise" against the wage-cutting program.

Plainfield, N. J., Unions Contract Rent Increases

THE LABOR COMMITTEE for the Extension of Federal Rent Controls decided last week to form a permanent United Labor Committee in Plainfield the purpose of which, according to William A. Young, chairman, is to "better serve the interests of the workers in the Plainfield area in solving community problems."

Represented in the old and new committees are CIO Electrical Workers, AFL International Ladies Garment Workers, Telephone Workers, (Ind.), Teamsters, Plumbers and Journeymen Barbers, all AFL; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and CIO-PAC.

The Committee worked out plans to co-operate with other groups to help tenants fight against the exorbitant rent increases planned, and against evictions.

SHARP INCREASES in rents fully confirmed the warning of the Plainfield Labor Committee for the Extension of Rent Control to the effect that the killing of Federal rent control would wreak dire hardships on the community. This statement was made by William A. Young, president of Local 435, IUE-CIO, immediately prior to scrapping of Federal rent control in Plainfield.

Among reports coming from Plainfield to the Trenton rent office was one that showed a rent increase from \$45 to \$55 Oct. 1 with another increase to \$80 beginning Nov. 1. Another report showed an increase from \$8 to \$15 per week for a lodger in that city.

In a letter to a local newspaper, Young, who is also chairman of the Plainfield Labor Committee for the Extension of Rent Control, severely rebuked the Plainfield Common Council for having turned down pleas for extension of Federal rent control in spite of support for such control from "the overwhelming majority of the people of Plainfield, including many landlords and merchants."

Denaturalization Trial Ordered for Charles A. Tuteur

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe has reversed himself on an earlier decision revoking the citizenship of Charles A. Tuteur, Jewish refugee from Nazi Germany, it was disclosed yesterday by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Setting aside his summary judgment for denaturalization, the judge fixed Jan. 20, 1953, as the date for trial in Tuteur's case.

Tuteur, naturalized in 1945, is represented by attorneys Pearl M. Hart and Edmund Hatfield.

The denaturalization proceedings arose out of a Justice Department claim that Tuteur is "not of good moral character" because he failed to name all the periodicals he read when applying for citizenship in 1944.

In his native Germany, Tuteur was deprived of his citizenship and forced to flee his homeland by the Nazis in 1933 for possession of books which the Gestapo branded "verboten." His elderly mother and all other members of his family perished in concentration camps.

A criminal indictment initiated by the U. S. Department of Justice against him at Tacoma, Wash., on the very same grounds now before the Chicago court in civil proceedings was defeated in 1950.

Outdoor Rally in Queens Saturday For Rosenbergs

An outdoor rally to save the Rosenbergs will be held this Saturday at 2 p.m. by the Queens Labor Youth League at 71 Ave. and Queens Boulevard in Forest Hills.

Sean O'Casey's 5th Volume Tells Of Life in England, Visit to U. S.

ROSE AND CROWN. By Sean O'Casey. Macmillan, New York. \$4.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"Rose and Crown," the fifth volume of Sean O'Casey's autobiography, tells of the playwright's departure from his native Ireland, his life in England, and his visit to America. There are bitter and devastating passages here of the deadening censorship of O'Casey's plays by the clerical reactionaries of Ireland, and luminous, impassioned restatements of his faith in the future of a world under working-class rule and socialism.

In England, O'Casey watched the leaders of British labor turn their backs on the workers who made them, to make common cause with the oppressors and exploiters. He writes of the sold-out great General Strike of 1926, and how he was accused of "sedition" for supporting the strikers.

O'Casey was also scolded for concerning himself with political matters. Isn't it strange how only those artists with progressive views are supposed to be vegetative?

In our own United States, the same anti-democratic papers which deny a Charles Chaplin, for instance, the right as an individual to his own views, are the first to applaud the reactionary statements of an Adolphe Menjou.

But O'Casey bluntly told his critic to "go to hell," and that is what he is telling the enemies of the people throughout his book.

One such was the Tory politician, Stanley Baldwin.

O'Casey writes: "His brotherly love for power and privilege, his soul's finger hovering over the boiling pot; his mind jingles with jingles of coins falling into a till."

As these words may fit many a bosses' politician, so, too, O'Casey writes the epitaph of more than one labor "leader" when, of J. Ramsey MacDonald, he says:

"In an attempt to break the workers, he had but broken himself."

No, the workers cannot be broken, and O'Casey's prose rings out his conviction in their ultimate triumph. Speaking of the world's great capitals, he describes Moscow as "not a holy city, but an able one, a flame to light the way of all men towards the people's



SEAN O'CASEY

ownership of the world; where revolutions stand in man's holy fire, as in the rich mosaic of a red wall."

In "Rose and Crown," O'Casey describes, with a still-fresh bitterness, the hostility of the Abbey Theatre and playwright W. B. Yeats to his "Silver Tassie." He writes of the general critical distortion of his later plays following his first successes. Perhaps this is why his chapters on his visit to the U. S. to take part in the production of an O'Casey play are in the nature of personal thank-you notes for the kindness with which he was received by American drama critics, rather than more objective esti-

mates of these critics and their influence.

Sometimes discursive, sometimes difficult to read, sometimes over-sentimental, this book is yet alive with English at its sparkling, dancing best. Few writers today can match the music of O'Casey's prose. And there is no doubt whatever, in his scornful dismissal of the British labor leaders who "chose the red carpet to be under his proletarian feet rather than the Red Flag to fly over his head," where O'Casey's heart is firmly given.

Of the U. S., which he visited in the 30s, O'Casey writes with affection for its people. But, well aware of the reactionary drift, then already well advanced, he quotes the bright, promising words of invitation, inscribed on the Statue of Liberty, and comments:

"Little sparkle in the words now; well worn and nearly rubbed away."

O'Casey writes, too, with anger at the policy of white supremacy and discrimination against the Negro people. It is unfortunate that this champion of democracy should himself, in the midst of a passage condemning racism, use such a phrase as "little Alabama C. J. N." in referring to a Negro.

Obviously, O'Casey did not intend the disgraceful chauvinism implicit in the term he used. The fact that he did use it, however, suggests that American progressives must still make even their warmest friends across the sea aware of the damage they do by echoing the language of white supremacy.

PREMIERE OF NEW PROKOFIEV RECORDING OF NEW PROKOFIEV

The first public performance in the United States of Prokofiev's new Prize-winning oratorio, "On Guard for Peace," will be presented Nov. 26 along with commentary by Sidney Finkelstein at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

This premier performance of the companion work to "Song of the Forest" is scheduled as the second in a series of three Friday evening recordings, lectures and discussions on "Soviet Music." The entire series will be conducted by Finkelstein, author of How Music Expresses Ideas, which recently won high praise from the Soviet

composer and critic Shostakovich.

The opening session in the series, on Nov. 21, will deal with the works of Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky and other great 19th Century Russian composers. The final session, on Dec. 5, will interpret several works of Shostakovich which have not yet been heard by New York audiences.

Finkelstein's three-session series on "Soviet Music" is one of 10 short-term "Post-Election Courses" beginning at the Jefferson School the week of Nov. 17. Classes meet once a week of evenings, and include work in the fields of economics, politics, philosophy, psychology and the arts.

SECOND LOOK AT A BATCH OF RECENT FILMS

Limelight: One of Chaplin's finest films and greatest performances, "Limelight" appeals for more fellowship among human beings and for the right of every individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is an inspiring, hopeful, life-giving film. It contains a full measure of the poetry, humor, pathos one has come to expect from this great artist and it appears at a time when the screens of our land, under pressure from the un-Americans, are dominated by unhealthy sex, crime, war and death. Though some will miss the hard-hitting satire of Chaplin's earlier masterpieces—"Modern Times," "City Lights," "Great Dictator" and "Verdoux" which appeared before the witchhunters became powerful, one cannot praise enough the art and humanism, the dignity, tenderness and wisdom, that make "Limelight" an unforgettable experience in the theatre.

The Man in White Suit: Alec Guinness and a superb collection of character actors, combine excellent satire and frank comment on how big capital prevents the development of productive forces. Despite its contrived ending—labor and capital getting together to suppress an invention that is supposed to revolutionize the textile industry—it remains one of the most hilarious come-

dies of the year.

Big Jim McLain: This glorification of the House Un-American Committee sets up a new standard of "loyalty"—100 percent support for the Korean war. An attack on labor in general, on Hawaiian longshoremen in particular; an attempt to prepare way for wiping out Bill of Rights, especially the Fifth Amendment.

High Noon: Gary Cooper western with brilliant suspense technique, but it unfortunately perpetuates Hollywood's "people are no damn good" theory.

One Minute to Zero: Robert Mitchum, Ann Blyth—and a chauvinistic attempt to justify U. S. slaughter of Korean women and children.

Miracle of Our Lady of Fatima: Use of a Catholic legend to attack historic democratic movements and propagate the lie that the Soviet Union menaces civilization and peace.

The Quiet Man: A try at comedy built around prize fighter John Wayne who returns to Ireland after winning fortune in U. S. Espouses male superiority, misrepresents Irish peasant life.

Snows of Kilimanjaro: Gregory Peck, impersonating composite version of several Hollywood characters, searches his soul, Hemingway style, and in Technicolor, endlessly and expensively to no noticeably construc-

tive purpose. Gallant fighters of International Brigades in Spain grossly libelled. Africans treated with patronizing chauvinism typical of Hemingway.

The Ring: While not unqualifiedly recommended, this little known film about the prize ring sharply presents some aspects of the shameful discrimination against Mexican-Americans.

Reception for DuBois, Jerome, Marzani Sunday

A reception to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, V. J. Jerome and Carl Marzani will be held on Sunday. It was announced yesterday by the New York Council ASP.

"This reception is part of ASP's continuing campaign on behalf of freedom of publishing," the Council said.

Dr. DuBois is the author of the recently published "In Battle for Peace"; V. J. Jerome has just written "Lantern for Jeremy"; and Carl Marzani is the author of "We Can Be Friends."

Speakers will also include: Cedric Belfrage, Lloyd Brown, Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, Angus Cameron and Ring Lardner, Jr.

The reception will be held 4 to 6 p.m. at the Great Northern Hotel, 118 West 57 St.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Robinson Not On This NL "Allstar" Team

NOW COMES THE United Press' National League Allstar team, and, unlike its American League counterpart recorded here yesterday, this one HAS a point of controversy!

Here is the team selected for UP by a panel of 24 baseball writers, three from each of the eight cities: Gil Hodges, 1b; Red Schoendienst, 2b; Peeewe Reese, ss; Billy Cox, 3b; Stan Musial, Hank Sauer and Duke Snider, outfield; Roy Campanella, c, and Robin Roberts and Joe Black, pitchers.

You see it—Schoendienst second base.

The lean Card keystener is indeed a fine second baseman, and batted .302, as the story accompanying the choices points out. The story neglects to mention that someone named Jackie Robinson also happens to be a fine second baseman, batted .308, and was a much more destructive and valuable hitter.

No fielding averages have yet been compiled or released (they come out in December), but even if they show that Schoendienst committed fewer errors and had the better fielding average, the difference is still a slight one between the two top defensive second sackers in the league, and cannot in any way overcome the fact that Robinson is the greater, more valuable all round player.

Here are the batting figures which CAN be ferreted out with a little work, though not officially released as yet:

	AB	R	H	RBI	HR	SB	PCT
Schoendienst	620	80	187	67	7	9	.302
Robinson	510	104	157	75	23	23	.308

The only things Schoendienst leads Robinson in are "at bats" and "hits." Since both played in all but a few games, this is explained by the fact that Robinson, as a much more feared hitter, drew more bases on balls. (There are no figures on tap for this yet, nor for doubles and triples.)

Robinson scored 15 more runs, drove across 8 more, blasted 10 more home runs, stole 14 more bases and wound up with a batting average 6 points higher.

If you say none of these margins is tremendous, you would be making out a reasonable case for Schoendienst to finish a strong second to Robinson on the NL team. But where do you find anything to back up the choice of Schoendienst OVER Robinson?

In "intangibles"? But it is in the baseball "intangibles" that Robinson is the greatest of them all, meaning spark, leadership, unflinching competitive fervor and the will to win.

When you have such a completely puzzling selection you are forced to look for the reason to another kind of "intangible." Meaning the fact that Robinson, as the first Negro to break in, remains a sort of symbol of still unfulfilled democracy, is an aggressive type of player, the kind which brings fend feature stories for the Stankys and Billy Martins and double-standard disapproval for the Robinsons from the league office as well as some of the press.

If anyone suggests we are "dragging in an angle" here, let him seriously propose that there is nothing fishy in a 1952 National League Allstar team without Jackie Robinson at second base. Let him prove it by figures, on the ballfield, among the players or through the fans on the street or in the grandstand—at any ballpark. It can't be done!

Looking through the names of the three experts from each city who made these choices, I see at least one who in the pressboxes loudly and insultingly opposed Robinson's coming into the league and still doesn't like Negro players. That's one I happen to know. He is the type who, forced to name Campanella and Black, might well set up his own little "quota" for Allstar Negro players and vote the white ticket where it was a little closer.

If anyone thinks THIS is far-fetched, he should know that the idea of "quotas" for Negro players on one given team has been publicly bruted about by magnates of teams which had Negro players—let alone magnates of teams still lily-white.

No, this is not an "official" Allstar team. . . . Thank goodness. . . .

KNICKS VS. MINNEAPOLIS tonight at the Garden, always an interesting zaffo. Opener shows the perennially powerful Rochester club, which hung the season's first defeat on the Knicks Tuesday night upstate, against Milwaukee, bolstered by 6-9 Mark Workman of West Virginia, Catskill and All-American fame.

\$\$\$ acknowledgments tomorrow.

(Continued from yesterday)

Now for the Internationals. Twenty-one players competed for the right to be among the five to play next year in the World Challengers' Tournament against other seeded players, the winner to play against the titleholder, Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR, in 1954.

The only U.S.A. participant was Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, former U. S. champion. After a poor start, he ended up in a tie for 11th to 13th places, with a score of 10-10. He made out better than expected by local chess circles.

Kotov (USSR) led with a score of 16½-3½. Petrosyan and Taimanov (both of the USSR) tied for second and third with 13½-6½. Geller (USSR) was fourth with 13-7. Auerbach (USSR) was tied for 5th to 8th places with Cligoric (Yugoslavia), Stahlberg (Sweden) and Szabo (Hungary) with a score of 12½-7½, but a breakdown by the Sonneborn-Berger system resulted in Auerbach winning fifth place. Kotov, Petrosyan and Taimanov did not lose a single game.

Thus, these five Soviet players will compete next year against Reshevsky (U.S.A.), former world champion Euwe (Holland), and Keres, Smyslov, Bronstein and Boleslavsky of the USSR. You will recall that Bronstein won the last Challengers' Tournament and held Botvinnik to a 12-12 score.

The tournament was a triumph for the younger Soviet players, and provided the answer to the question raised by Euwe in the "Chess Review" (New York) in March, 1952:

Euwe, in the same article, appraised correctly the strength of the young Soviet grandmasters.

There's another world event taking place in Moscow (USSR) at present, the Challengers' Tournament to decide who will play against Ludmilla Stukenko (USSR) for the Women's World Championship. We are represented by our Women's Champion, Mrs. Mary Bain, and by Miss Mona M. Karf, both of New York. Fill let you know the outcome.

RALPH CRANE

Hallinan Calls for Big Drive to Build the PP

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party national standard bearer, declared here, before leaving for New York to begin his promised two-year campaign to build the Progressive Party, that the people of the U.S. are going to "find need for a rallying point."

"I consider that my candidacy was the beginning of our party's new organizational drive," Hallinan declared.

His statement follows:

"The election of General Eisenhower is little consolation to the American people who want the Korean war stopped and who want to stop the movement toward reaction and repression. His success is largely due to his demagogic promises about ending the Korean war."

"It is notable that Gov. Stevenson also found it necessary to express his interest in bringing the Korean war to an end, too late in his campaign to improve his prospects."

"In so bitterly contested a race as this, smaller parties necessarily cannot draw a large proportion of the vote."

"We have been organizing our

supporters throughout the country and a week ago we held an executive committee meeting to plan vigorous participation in the 1954 Congressional races."

"As the results of Eisenhower's policies come home to our nation, working people, the Negro people and the minorities will find need for a rallying point."

"The overwhelming majority of our people who want peace above all else, must find their own means of changing Eisenhower's equivocal words, uttered under pressure of the campaign, into clear-cut ac-

tion to stop the Korean fighting and set the stage for world settlement of issues."

"To help develop and organize the Progressive Party as a vital part of this coming movement of the people, I intend to spend my next two years going from state to state."

"I consider that my candidacy was the beginning of our party's new organizational drive. I am sure that I speak for my running mate, Mrs. Charlotte Bass, and for the members and leaders of our party in saying that we will not slacken or fail in this task."

CANNERY WORKER DEFEATS A MOVE TO DEPORT HIM

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—After holding him for months in detention barracks in lieu of \$5,000 bail, the U. S. Immigration Service has dropped deportation proceedings against Pete Bonilla, fish cannery worker.

Bonilla's attorney, George R. Andersen, said the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington has entered an order terminating the proceedings.

Bonilla, a member of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's union, goes to Alaska each summer to work in salmon canneries. In the off season he lives in San Francisco.

The government charged Bonilla, born in Honduras, with being a member of the Communist Party and advocating overthrow of the government "by force and violence."

The government, relying on testimony of informers who had been in the union with Bonilla, failed to prove its contention, Andersen said. Recommendation for dismissal of the charges followed.

Bonilla spent several months in detention this spring before friends were able to raise bail for him.

College Drops 3 As Lecturers After Smear

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 12. — Three prominent Americans have been dropped as lecturers in a forum series at Marshall College here as a result of an anti-democratic witchhunting clamor raised by the local American Legion post. The three, Paul Engle, poet; Max Lerner, columnist for the New York Post and Margaret Bourke-White, documentary photographer, were accused of "pro-Communist" ties because their names had been mentioned before the House Un-American Committee.

In Tuxedo, N. Y., Engle complained that "I never joined anything" and that he had always "carefully denied . . . my name" to "Communist-front organizations." He said the college had not notified him of the cancellation of his lecture, scheduled for next April.

"I was just going down there to talk about modern poetry," he said.



QUEENS QUEENS

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575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16 St.) WA 9-1600

Compensation India

(Continued from Page 3)
prosperity" in the state "is not founded on solid rock."

UPSTATE STAGNANCY
The fact is, he told the committee, that "upstate stagnancy" in industry is "worrying" the state officials, and that while New York "gained more industry this year than last year it did not gain as much as the country as a whole."

In 1929, he asserted, the state accounted for 29 percent of the national personal income "but today it is only 16 percent."

Earlier Deputy Commissioner of Commerce A. J. Wossdell testified that "industrial mortality" here and in New England "worries me." Wossdell was blunter than Dr. Davenport, proposing "tax concessions and intensified promotional efforts" to attract industry.

Miss Jeanette Harris, vice-president of the Women's Trade Union League, submitted a proposed bill to tighten loose formulations in equal pay legislation for women.

She charged there was "not much activity" by state investigators. As the law reads now, she pointed out, violations are not clearly defined.

An aide of Labor Commissioner Corsi later agreed that Miss Harris' proposal had merit. There was not a single recorded instance of employer violation of the equal pay law for women last year in the entire state, the Commissioner's office said.

Miss Harris also urged legislation establishing day care centers for children of working mothers.

(Continued from Page 3)
violence have been used in an attempt to destroy the morale and break the spirit of the passive resisters. Violence such as flogging has been used against the non-violent resisters. Conditions in the prisons and the treatment of the resisters by the police and jail wardens are, from all accounts, appalling. But the spirit of the movement which has right and justice on its side, cannot be broken by such measures. The movement of resistance goes on."

Mme. Pandit declared the passive resistance movement has met with "widespread support from all sections of the non-white community in South Africa and has evoked the sympathy of liberal elements in South Africa itself and other parts of the world."

Efforts of the South African delegate to stop discussion on the question of Apartheid (segregation) were opposed not only by Mme. Pandit but by the Swedish and Norwegian delegates, who also deplored the conditions in South Africa.

The South African item on the agenda was proposed by 13 delegations: Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen. Debate will continue tomorrow.

Get on Board the Freedom Train . . .

FREE-CONVENTION

DANCE

of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13

8:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M.

SMALLS PARADISE

135th St. and 7th Ave.

• Second Annual National Convention—Cleveland, Ohio—Nov. 21, 22, 23, 1953

ADMISSION: \$1.50 • RESERVED TABLES: \$2.00

Tickets on sale at Greater N.Y. Negro Labor Council, 22 W. 125 St.—SA 3-0200

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19th Anniversary of American Soviet Relations

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Participants: Phoebe Brand, Morris Carnovsky, Howard da Silva, Lou Gilbert, Ken Harvey, Milroy Ingram, John T. McManus, Al Moss, Marjorie Nelson, Martha Schlamme, Helen Schell and others

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Palm Garden, 306 West 52nd Street

Tickets \$1.00 at Room 2 — 1006 Sixth Ave. — Phone MU 7-3000

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124,569 PLUS 1,318 EQUALS 125,887

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—U.S. battle casualties in Korea jumped 1,318 last week—the largest increase in a year—and now total 125,887, the Pentagon reported today. The increase was the biggest weekly rise since Nov. 14, 1951, when 1,712 new casualties were reported.

The toll of dead, wounded and missing in Korea has exceeded 1,000 a week for the past three weeks. The overall U.S. casualty toll to date includes 21,984 dead, 91,172 wounded, 9,395 missing, 1,946 captured and 1,390 previously listed as missing but since returned to military jurisdiction.

Save-Our-Sons Group Starts Letters To Eisenhower to Halt Korean War

ARGO, Ill., Nov. 12.—Relatives of men involved in the Korean war, banded together in the Save Our Sons Committee, this week opened a "Chain-Letters-to-Ike" campaign in their drive for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

"The large turn-out of vot-

ers on election day was a clear mandate from the people that they want the useless war in Korea ended immediately," said Mrs. Florence Gowgiel of Argo, Ill., co-chairman of the committee, in opening the campaign.

"The S.O.S. Committee is embarking on a drive to end the war in Korea. We want President-elect Ike to declare in favor of an im-

mediate cease-fire and continued negotiations when he visits that blood-soaked land," Mrs. Gowgiel stated.

Text of a simple letter being sent by the committee to over 250 members in the Midwest as a basis of chain letters follows:

"Dear Ike:

"You promised to go to Korea

in an attempt to end the war. You can best keep this pledge by declaring that if the present administration will no order an immediate cease-fire, you will do so upon your inauguration. It is criminal that thousands of American youths continue to be maimed and killed over an issue, prisoner exchange, which can just as well be settled after the shooting stops. Countless

millions of Americans are looking to you to act on behalf of these youth and end this useless slaughter."

The Save Our Sons Committee was formally organized at a conference in Springfield, Ill., on Oct. 25, on the initiative of Mrs. Gowgiel, and a number of other relatives of men who have served in Korea.

\$800 for Day; We Need \$6,000 More by Monday

With only \$800 received yesterday, we are once again forced to sound the alarm. On Monday, we informed our readers we needed some \$10,000 in contributions this week to meet our most pressing financial obligations.

As of yesterday, we had received less than \$4,000 this week. This has put us in a real jam again. We must have that added \$6,000 by Monday.

With the people facing another tax hike under the \$85,000,000,000 war budget, with the trade unions beating against

Received yesterday - - - - \$ 798.05

Received thus far - - - - 16,231.05

Send your contribution to: P. O. Box 136, Copper Station, New York City.

the vicious wage freeze, with popular pressure for cease-fire becoming ever more insistent and the cry against the savage death sentence of the Rosenbergs becoming louder, our paper cannot lose a single day.

No more than 20 percent of our readers have participated thus far. Of these, many have given second, third fourth and even twelfth contributions. Where are the 80 percent who have yet to give the first?

"My buck," writes Mrs. Phillips of Brooklyn on a scrap of brown manila bag. It is her 12th—or maybe 13th—of the campaign.

"To help keep up the good work I am glad to be able to send in this second \$10 contribution," writes a Lower East Sider. And, before we had a chance to acknowledge it, we receive the "third check" of \$10.

"A second five and a pledge of a week's pay in all," writes a \$38-a-week worker from Melrose, Mass.

"Here is another \$5, and what a paper," writes an elderly supporter living on pension. And from Paterson, N. J., two old friends of the paper enclose "another five and hope we can send some more."

H. K. of New York sends "another five so that the beacon of light may not be extinguished." Last week he sent \$10.

A. G. of Brooklyn sends "the second five to help keep our paper alive," and there is \$2 which a contributor wants us to "add to my previous five."

A young worker who had sent

us \$10 he had received for his 21st birthday sends another five he received for the same purpose. "I wanted to spend this for books," he writes, "since I'm not working and rarely get a chance to buy any. But I couldn't get along without the Daily Worker every day and I think it more important that the Daily gets to many readers than for me to enlarge my personal book collection. I'll borrow 'em."

And a machinist, member of the IUE-CIO, sends a second five which he wants credited to George Morris and John Pittman. He promises more to "keep freedom rolling."

A group of "Jewish friends" in Kings Highway send their second collection of \$22, and F. and G. send \$10 with the hope we had received the last \$10 from them. We did. Another \$5 from "friends in the northeast Bronx" who had previously contributed.

B. A. in Brooklyn, who had previously contributed \$5, sends still another, to be credited to Joe Clark, and there is a "second installment of \$10" from S. G.

Besides those who repeated

(Continued on Page 2)

Daily Worker

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★★ Price 10 Cents

CIO Postpones Convention Until Dec. 1 in Atlantic City

By GEORGE MORRIS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12.—The CIO's vice-presidents in a meeting here today decided to postpone the annual convention of that labor body to Dec. 1 and hold it in Atlantic City, because of the death of Philip Murray, its president. The action was in the form of a recommendation to the CIO's general executive board scheduled to meet here Friday. But approval is a foregone conclusion.

No action was taken on filling the presidency left vacant by Murray, according to a statement issued by the CIO after a brief meeting of the vice-presidents. It merely said that "no other issues were discussed out of respect to the memory" of Murray. It was decided to hold another executive

Board meeting in Atlantic City on Nov. 29, from which, meeting presumably, recommendations, including a successor for Murray, will be made to the convention.

The vice-presidents also decided to release for next Monday's publication, the report Murray had been scheduled to submit to the convention that was supposed to be held in Los Angeles, and authorized the executive officers to

prepare a supplementary report to the convention in Atlantic City.

The decision this morning simply means that contenders for the vacancy have two more weeks in which to maneuver and round up support. It also means that the struggle is sharp beneath the seeming serenity and unity being displayed in tribute to Murray. The meeting did not even decide on

(Continued on Page 6)

Wide Civic Support Won in Hartford for Free Speech

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 12.—William L. Maltbie, retired Chief Justice of Connecticut, and the "Hartford Courant" head an imposing list of individuals and organizations rallying behind the Board of Education here in its decision to grant the People's (Progressive) Party the use of Weaver High School for a Paul Robeson concert this Saturday.

A motley crew of political hacks who have received the support of Hearst columnist Walter Winchell has been opposing the right of free assembly and free speech.

The Board of Education, which voted 6-3 to reaffirm its original permit for the People's Party concert recital, is not expected here to reopen the subject even though the City Council by the same margin of 6-3 voted to ask the Board to deny Robeson the right to sing here.

Among those to issue statements upholding the Board's decision have been the Hartford Chapter of the American Veterans Com-

mittee and a group of 28 civic leaders, including former Mayor Cyril Coleman, Judge Maltbie, Councilwoman Elizabeth Knox and members of the clergy.

The civil leaders expressed "firm agreement" with the Board, and urged it to "maintain its position" and uphold the right of free speech and assembly for all. At the City Council meeting

here Monday night, Councilman John J. Mahon, Jr., who led the anti-free speech fight, pictured a phony wave of protests by parents of CIs in Korea against the right of Robeson to appear her.

The argument would appear to have been ill-chosen, since Robeson's known opposition to the Korean war coincides with the views

(Continued on Page 6)

NELSON 20-YEAR SENTENCE UPHELD BY PENN. COURT

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12.—The State Superior Court today upheld the savage 20-year sentence of Steve Nelson under the Pennsylvania Sedition Act and refused to grant Nelson a new trial.

HEAR 'WHAT EISENHOWER'S ELECTION MEANS'

FRIDAY, YUGOSLAV HALL
405 WEST 41st STREET

Alan Max, Daily Worker managing editor; Abner Berry, Negro Affairs editor; Bernard Burton, labor reporter, and Michael Singer, political reporter, of the Daily Worker, will lead a roundtable discussion.

25 UAW Locals Vote to Resist Speedup

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—CIO Auto Workers Union representatives from 25 local unions representing some 95,000 members in Chrysler plants went on record at a recent conference to resist speedup "in every way possible." UAW-Chrysler Director Norman Matthews, speaking to the delegates on speedup,

SPEEDUP — at GM

DETROIT.—The same day we learned that General Motors Corporation made \$387,000,000 for the first nine months of '52, as compared with \$373,000,000 for the same period last year, we also heard that a GM worker at the Plymouth, Mich., Transmission plant lost four fingers because his job was speeded up from 3,800 transmissions a day to 4,500.

C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, in a boastful statement said that the increase in profits was due to a combination of war work and civilian production. GM sold to Uncle Sam more than one billion dollars worth of war material, two and one half times the volume of a year ago.

The GM worker who lost his

fingers was working on a slit saw wheel speedup work off the four fingers of a worker on the same job a year ago. His fellow workers said this time that the man couldn't get his hand out fast enough between operations, because of the increase in production. Just like a year ago.

In this same GM Transmission plant at Plymouth, a walkout of workers took place several weeks ago because some 200 grievances had accumulated which the company absolutely refused to settle; 45 were admitted by GM to be very legitimate grievances.

Within these grievances lies the story of one way General Motors has been able to increase its profits.

SPEEDUP — at Ford

WAYNE.—With government help Ford has built a new Lincoln plant, stocked with new machines. And the new machines have already gotten what workers term a "christening."

There is human blood on one of the new machines. The machines are much speedier than those in the old Ford Lincoln plant on Livernois Ave., Detroit. In Detroit, Lincoln could turn out 280 of the big automobiles a day. The new plant here is set to turn out 640 a day, with of course about the same amount of manpower.

The great new machines that don't clank and roar like the old assembly lines back in the Livernois plant, are even more dangerous, because they are faster. Be-

cause of that a Negro worker lost four fingers cut off at the knuckles. The new machine was moving so fast it got his fingers. His blood is now on some rich man's Lincoln.

It is costing Detroit workers each day \$1.10 round trip to get to the new plant here. This they have to pay out of their own pockets. If they drive a car it costs them about 75 cents for gas and oil.

Workers get no recompense for this 50-mile round trip imposed on them by the moving of the company plant from Detroit to this small town. It is reported that the leadership of Lincoln UAW local 900 is now trying to do something about this \$5.50 weekly expense for bus travel (followed by a 10-minute walk to the plant).

SPEEDUP — at Chevy

DETROIT.—General Motors Corporation proudly boasts that it is now in the "four billion dollar class." At the same time, because it refuses to provide aprons for welders in its plants, a worker in Chevrolet Gear suffered bad burns on his arms and legs when his pants caught fire.

GM charges workers 25 cents for cleaning aprons. The company refuses to furnish gloves which cost workers at least \$1 a week.

Window panes are broken in this plant but the company refuses to put in new ones and draughts hit the sweating workers causing colds and pneumonia.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

their contributions, there is the wonderful little gray-haired garment worker from the Bronx, Ella, who comes in every few days with money obtained from everywhere and anywhere. The last was \$25 from a Bronx doctor and his wife who could not exist without the paper. Her contributors include an upstater who gave \$10, and several Bronx people who gave varying sums.

From the Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee comes another \$70.05. Of this, \$36.65 was collected by a member of the Freedom of the Press Committee who canvassed readers; \$19 came from a small luncheon arranged by two readers; \$15 from a group of readers "who could not picture a day without Abner Berry, Curley Flynn and the others."

We were about to ask some questions about Connecticut, whose readers came across so splendidly in past campaigns but have been silent in this one. But we received \$150 yesterday from the New Haven Freedom of the Press Committee. This is a beginning. Then, from one of our staunch contributors in Falls Village, Conn., we received \$25.

From Cary, Ind., comes \$10 with the note that our paper is "indispensable today." And from Fort Wayne, Ind., another \$10 "to meet your goal." A York, Pa., reader sends five with a note that

"we can't do without The Worker." A group of young Buffalo workers sends five and promises to "strike to send more."

From Wilmington, Del., comes \$20 from two friends who insist we "must continue to fight for freedom, peace, real democracy and a better world."

And there is another \$20 from a Milwaukee youth and two of his friends. He was holding out for another \$5, but sent what he had because of the urgency. "I'm grateful and proud that I've had a sub to our great newspaper since I was 16," he writes. "I would not know what to do without it."

A Bronx working mother handed us \$100 a couple of days ago; these were \$92 handed to John Pittman, including a \$60 contribution and \$25 from his infant son-in-law, Michael (prospective, we take it) and his parents.

The Bronx poker players came up with another \$6—their third, or maybe fourth, contribution in this campaign; the Workers Bookshop gathered \$67; and there were contributions from Hudson County, N. J. of \$13; East Lee, N. J., \$5; Orlando, Fla., \$15; Westport, Conn., \$5; Detroit, \$10; Madison, Wisc., \$10; Superior, Wisc., \$5; Urbana, Ill., \$10; Chicago, \$3 and \$5 for Milton Howard from Cleveland.

There is still another pile of letters which we haven't been able to get around to acknowledge, but will.

said: "We're vitally concerned with preserving the lives and safety of our members—not throwing them away. The Chrysler workers strongly resent company attempts to speed-up various jobs."

At the recent General Motors conference, Patterson, assistant director of the GM department for UAW, told delegates that the union had learned the corporation intended to increase production 12 percent on the 1953 models.

In Ford, where little or no change in the '53 model is taking place, it is harder for the company to order blanket boosts in production, via the usual technique, that an "engineering change" has taken place.

But Ford, like the rest, is never lost for a way to boost production. The Ford assembly plants are filled now with company time-study men who have their heads together all the time with supervision. Old-timers know what this means—jerk up the rheostats that control the speed of the lines.

On the 300-man radiator job, being transferred from the Motor Building to the Axle Building, the company hopes to employ fewer men but achieve the same production.

Or the brake pedal job in Chrysler, Plymouth plant. On the 1952 model, production was 180 an hour. On the 1953 model the company wants 300 and there is no engineering change.

In all three corporations—GM, Chrysler, Ford—the union seeks re-opening of the contract on economic issues: to put 21 cents of the 26 cents won on escalators on the base rate; raise the annual improvement factor from four to five cents; increase the pension.

Inflation Hits The Philippines

MANILA, Nov. 13.—Manila is one of the most expensive cities in the world to live in. The average Manila today is worse off than before the Pacific war.

And in the provinces, hundreds of thousands of Filipinos are unemployed or can find employment only part of the year.

The minimum wage for the Manila areas is four pesos or two U. S. dollars a day.

The average wage earner gets P200 to P250 (\$100 to \$125) a month and if he has a wife and three or four children he almost never has enough. Usually, he spends all that he earns and has a small deficit at the end of each month.

The creditor, most likely, is the corner store owner, where the work gets his prime needs, on his reputation as a good debtor, when the cash runs out.

Here's an estimate of what the average Manila family must have to pay for monthly:

Rent, at least P40 (\$20).
Rice and bread, P25.
Fish, vegetables, pork, meat, and eggs, P60.
Coffee or cocoa, sugar, and milk, and margarine, P10.
Electricity and other fuel, P7.

LITTLE LEFT OVER

The total is P142 or \$70, leaving a balance of P58 to P108. The balance will go to clothing, also a major expense, and to children's school expenses, transportation, medical bills, cigarettes, and movies.

The average family can afford to buy only a little meat or pork, usually on Sundays. A kilogram (2.2 pounds) of pork cost P2.50 and a kilogram of other meat costs between P3 and P5, depending the quality.

UAW-Harvester Main Issues Unsettled

MELROSE PARK, Ill.—There were indications this week that the main issues, which remained unsettled in the recent 10-week strike of the UAW-CIO Local 6 at the International Harvester plant here, are leading to turbulent new struggles in the plant.

The Local 6 administration revealed that the company no sooner got the workers back on the job than it unleashed a program of harassment, as well as renewing the speedup, the contract-chiseling and wage-cutting that had led to the strike.

"The Union Voice," Local 6 publication, listed some of the following examples of the company's assault, aimed "to show that it is still boss."

- Denial of washup time, which the workers have had since the plant opened. On this issue, the local meeting last Sunday proposed that it be submitted to arbitration.

- Rescinding of allowances for the long distance travelled to the cafeteria and for waiting in line.

- A harsh disciplinary crack-down, with the company using the pretext that the workers violated safety rules.

- The issuance to foremen of new lists of restrictive rules on such topics as workers' starting time, leaving for lunch and return-

ing, "loafing" on the job, quitting time.

IT WAS indicated that there was deep dissatisfaction with conditions in the shop following the surprise ending of the Melrose Park strike on Oct. 18.

Most disturbing to the workers was the company's deliberate wrecking of the grievance procedure, even "trying to crack down on when a Steward can see his Shop Committeeman for consultation," the local disclosed.

Said the Local 6 "Union Voice," "They are trying to take away things they know we have always had and have had coming to us out of justice."

THE local's leaders were promised an "era of cooperation" by the company in order to end the strike. But, as the local paper pointed out ruefully, this "lasted as long as fifteen minutes."

Revealing that conditions were far from settled following the strike, the "Union Voice" stated: "The company would like to see one of two things happen. Take this new crack-down program as meek as little lambs or provoke us into walking out."

The 10-week UAW-CIO strike to win certain guarantees on wage levels was carried on concurrently with the UE strike at eight other Harvester plants, dramatizing the company's hostility to both unions and its drive to cut wages.

The Melrose Park local pointed out that it had failed to win "guarantees in writing or otherwise" against the wage-cutting program.

Plainfield, N. J., Unions Contract Rent Increases

THE LABOR COMMITTEE

for the Extension of Federal Rent Controls decided last week to form a permanent United Labor Committee in Plainfield the purpose of which, according to William A. Young, chairman, is to "better serve the interests of the workers in the Plainfield area in solving community problems."

Represented in the old and new committees are CIO Electrical Workers, AFL International Ladies Garment Workers, Telephone Workers (Ind.), Teamsters, Plumbers and Journeymen Barbers, all AFL; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and CIO-PAC.

The Committee worked out plans to co-operate with other groups to help tenants fight against the exorbitant rent increases planned, and against evictions.

SHARP INCREASES in rents fully confirmed the warning of the Plainfield Labor Committee for the Extension of Rent Control to the effect that the killing of Federal rent control would wreak dire hardships on the community. This statement was made by William A. Young, president of Local 435, RUE-CIO, immediately prior to scrapping of Federal rent control in Plainfield.

Among reports coming from Plainfield to the Trenton rent office was one that showed a rent increase from \$45 to \$55 Oct. 1 with another increase to \$80 beginning Nov. 1. Another report showed an increase from \$6 to \$15 per week for a lodger in that city.

In a letter to a local newspaper, Young, who is also chairman of the Plainfield Labor Committee for the Extension of Rent Control, severely rebuked the Plainfield Common Council for having turned down pleas for extension of Federal rent control in spite of support for such control from "the overwhelming majority of the people of Plainfield, including many landlords and merchants."

Denaturalization Trial Ordered for Charles A. Tuteur

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe has reversed himself on an earlier decision revoking the citizenship of Charles A. Tuteur, Jewish refugee from Nazi Germany, it was disclosed yesterday by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Setting aside his summary judgment for denaturalization, the judge fixed Jan. 20, 1953, as the date for trial in Tuteur's case.

Tuteur, naturalized in 1945, is represented by attorneys Pearl M. Hart and Edmund Hatfield.

The denaturalization proceedings arose out of a Justice Department claim that Tuteur is "not of good moral character" because he failed to name all the periodicals he read when applying for citizenship in 1944.

In his native Germany, Tuteur was deprived of his citizenship and forced to flee his homeland by the Nazis in 1938 for possession of books which the Gestapo branded "verboten." His elderly mother and all other members of his family perished in concentration camps.

A criminal indictment initiated by the U. S. Department of Justice against him at Tacoma, Wash., on the very same grounds now before the Chicago court in civil proceedings was defeated in 1950.

Outdoor Rally in Queens Saturday For Rosenbergs

An outdoor rally to save the Rosenbergs will be held this Saturday at 2 p.m. by the Queens Labor Youth League at 41 Ave. and Queens Boulevard in Forest Hills.

India Indicts Racist Policy of South Africa As Threat to Peace

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Racism today was branded by the spokesman of 360,000,000 people as a threat to the peace and a violation of all the fundamental freedoms and basic principles of human rights.

Mme. V. L. Pandit, sister of the Indian Prime Minister and leader of the Indian delegation, told the Ad Hoc Political Committee that the situation in the Union of South Africa "constitutes not only a flagrant violation of the basic principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms which are enshrined in the Charter, to which all of us members states of the United Nations have subscribed, but also a growing threat to international peace."

In a powerful speech, documented with concrete instances of racist policy in South Africa, Mme. Pandit declared "it is imperative for the world organization to take note of the present situation in South Africa and to study and examine its international implications."

She declared her delegation would submit a draft resolution later in the debate on the question. "The deliberate policy of the government of the Union of South Africa," said Mme. Pandit, "is designed to establish and to perpetuate every form of racial discrimination and exclusiveness. Apartheid, which is the declared objective of the government of the Union, implies permanent white superiority over the non-whites who constitute 80 percent of the Union's population."

"The aim is to dominate and exploit the non-European population, to relegate it to ghettos and reserves, to force it to a position of perpetual economic and social inferiority and to subject it to perpetual servitude and the denial of the most elemental political, social and economic rights."

Mme. Pandit listed the racist legislation of Malan's racist South African government as the group Areas Act, Population Registration Act, Mixed Marriages Act, Separate Representation of Voters Act, and the Bantus Authorities Act. She then gave examples of the implementation of this legislation and what it meant in terms of suffering

and bloodshed for the non-white peoples of the Union.

She ridiculed Malan's so-called "suppression of Communism Act" as containing "a somewhat novel definition of Communism—'any doctrine or scheme which aims at the encouragement of feeling of hostility between the European and non-European races.'"

Mme. Pandit paid high tribute to the non-white peoples who are presently resisting these Malanazi laws.

"After holding mass meetings and demonstrations throughout the country," she said, "the non-violent campaign of the defiance of unjust laws was launched. Picked volunteers, often after giving advance notice to the police authorities, defied the pass laws, the curfew regulations, and also other equally iniquitous Apartheid laws. Hundreds of thousands of ordinary people, workers, traders, teachers, both men and women, cheerfully enlisted as volunteers."

"Up to date over 7,000 persons, both men and women and sometimes even children, have sought arrest and have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Not content with the arrest, flogging and imprisonment of the passive resisters, brutal methods involving

(Continued on Page 8)

Betty Gannett Deportation Order Issued

The Board of Immigration Appeals has issued a final order of deportation for Betty Gannett, one of the Smith Act defendants in the current Foley Square, it was announced yesterday. The order was issued Nov. 7, in a ruling on Miss Gannett's appeal.

Legal experts note the order cannot become operative while the Smith Act trial is under way.

Albany Drive to Cut Job Accident Benefits Hinted at Hearing

By MICHAEL SINGER

A legislative drive to cripple Workmen's Compensation benefits in New York State was foreshadowed yesterday in testimony given the Joint Legislative Committee on Industry and Labor, holding hearings at the State Building, 80 Centre St. Dr. Donald H. Davenport, a deputy commissioner of the State Department of Commerce, testified the Workmen's Compensation Act one of the "deterrent factors" in withstanding competition from the west and south.

Dr. Davenport read a letter from an anonymous Ohio industrialist "canvassed" by the Department to move his plant to New York. The industrialist replied he was paying \$4,641 in annual compensation taxes in Ohio, and claimed he would have to pay \$15,508 in New York State.

Davenport then made this subtle legislative suggestion:—"As good salesmen, our job is to sell."

The committee, headed by Republican majority leader Assemblyman Lee Mailer, who helped push the Hughes-Brees attack on Unemployment Insurance through the legislature, received no specific proposal, however, to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act downward.

Davenport did not criticize the current Workmen's Compensation Act nor did he proposed acceptance of conditions laid down by Big Business as a guarantee for moving in or remaining within the state. But his pointed comment of the "disadvantages" in the disability benefit act for industrialist enjoying lower tax rates elsewhere underscored reports that the Legislature intends to follow up its Hughes-Brees attack on Unemployment Insurance with a similar "amendment" to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The ominous and subtle use of an Ohio industrialist's letter to camouflage the bipartisan possibility of a new "Hughes-Brees" law, followed Davenport's admission that the apparent "high level of

(Continued on Page 8)

UNITED LABOR POLITICAL ACTION URGED BY 'UE NEWS'

UE News, publication of the United Electrical Worker, called editorially yesterday for "genuine, united labor political action" on the issues of peace, high taxes and prices and the wage freeze.

"We believe" said the editorial, "that the millions who voted for Eisenhower did so because they felt that they had deep grievances against the present National Administration in Washington and could see no prospect of a redress of their grievances from a continuing Democratic Administration. These grievances are the war in Korea, high taxes on low incomes, staggering federal budgets for armaments and foreign spending and an outrageously high cost of living."

"The millions voted for Eisenhower, not for a continuation of these things, but because in their judgement his election offered them the most hopeful prospect of ending the war and easing the burden of death and hardship that it imposes. The Democratic Party helped guide the people to this conclusion by itself refusing to offer any program on these foreign spending, continuing high taxes and continuing high prices."

"Obviously, the support given to the Democratic Party by most of the leadership of organized labor—by the AFL to an almost unprecedented degree—could not influence sufficient people to win an election. How could a labor political action campaign succeed when its leadership, bound in advance to the Democratic Party, could not campaign for peace, or for lower taxes, or for lower prices, or for an end to huge armaments budgets—or even for an end to the wage freeze? In view of its bankruptcy on these—the great issues that decided the election—AFL and CIO campaigning on the issue of the Taft-Hartley Act became a mockery."

"The failure of labor political

action in the campaign just past does not mean that it need fail.

"The issues that face the people are still there—far from settled by the election."

"The issue of the war, of frozen wages and a soaring cost of living, of huge taxes on the poor and huge armaments profits for Big Business, the issue of Government financing of runaway plants—of anti-labor laws and thought control laws and laws against the foreign born—all the issues are still there. Still more such issues can be expected to rise to plague the working people of America as Big Business presses forward with its offensive against labor."

"The need for political activity by labor was never greater than today, but it must be united political activity around the issues that affect the lives and well-being of organized labor's membership—not as during the past four years; a political tailing after a political party controlled by employers, not working people. There can be no doubt that the issues facing the people will create many opportunities for such genuine, united labor political action, and in the not far distant future."

School Enrollment

Rises in N.Y. State

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Public school enrollments in New York state showed an increase this year, the State Education Department announced today.

Total enrollment in all schools as of Sept. 30, was 2,090,402, an increase of 92,225 over enrollments in Sept. 1951.

New York city had an increase of 33,688 over the previous Sept.

Gov't Uses 23-Year-Old Article Of Renegade at Foley Square

By HARRY RAYMOND

A magazine article, written in 1929 by a person expelled from the Communist Party a few months later, about alleged views of a Party leader who died two years earlier, was offered by the prosecution in the Foley Square Smith Act trial yesterday as "evidence" of

Jury Selection Begins in Trial Of Pittsburgh 5

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12.—Judge Wm. Alvah Stewart yesterday began questioning prospective jurors for the Smith Act trial of Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers, William Albertson, James Dolan and Irving Weissman.

First two to be examined was Hugh McHenry, a non-union clerical worker for the Westinghouse Electric Corp. McHenry asserted he could give the defendants a "fair trial" but under questioning he admitted he thought all Communists should be punished. He was dismissed for cause.

The fading yellow pages of the magazine, "The Labor Defender," published a few days after Herbert Hoover's inauguration, were submitted by assistant prosecutor by David L. Marks. The magazine was offered as part of Marks' cross-examination of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, second defense witness, who has been testifying since Oct. 3.

Miss Flynn said she read the magazine when issues of it were sent to her in Portland, Ore., where she was confined from 1926 to 1936 with a heart ailment. She said the magazine was published by the now-dissolved International Labor Defense.

Marks asked if she read the magazine "to follow the activities of the Communist Party."

"My interest in the Labor Defender was the work of labor de-

(Continued on Page 6)

Harisiades, Family Leave For Poland

Peter Harisiades, his American citizen wife and two American-born children, Irene, 13 and George 8, left the U. S. yesterday for Poland aboard the SS Oslo Fjord, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Harisiades, who lived in the U. S. for 37 years, has spent the last six years fighting deportation to his country of birth, Greece, where he faced physical persecution.

Deportation proceedings were

(Continued on Page 4)

Harvester Officials Walk Out On Negotiations With Strikers

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (FF).—Officials of the International Harvester Co. walked out of negotiations with leaders of striking members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Present in the room were 48 strikers and their wives from the West Pullman works. They have been on strike with 30,000 other International Harvester workers for almost 12 weeks.

After the company walkout, strike leader Gerald Fields charged: "Harvester spokesmen are afraid to negotiate before rank and filers because it would expose the lies and double-talk management has been handing out all through the strike in countless letters to employees." Fields is chairman of the Farm Equipment-UE Harvester conference board.

He said the company's refusal to speak before Harvester work-

ers proves they are not negotiating in good faith, and do not want Harvester families to hear first-hand their schemes for cutting wages up to a dollar an hour and wiping out the contract gains of the past 15 years.

The rank-and-file strikers called out questions to William Reilly, who headed the company negotiators, such as: "What are you afraid of? Why won't you let us hear the company proposals? Are you saying the same thing here that we get in those daily letters?"

Reilly told federal mediator Jay Oliver, who has been trying to negotiate a settlement, he saw "no worthwhile purpose to be served" by continuing the talks.

The strikers are seeking a 15-cent hourly increase and other benefits, while the company is demanding elimination of most of the gains won by the union in the last 15 years.

THE COMING CIO CONVENTION (3)

United Action Against Hostile Congress

By GEORGE MORRIS
(Conclusion)

We concluded the second article of our series with the point that however the urgent issue of unity in the labor movement is ultimately resolved, the divided labor movement is immediately facing a Congress whose chief spokesmen are out to do a "job on labor."

Sen. Taft, for example, is pushing for a bill to prohibit industry-wide negotiations or strikes. It need hardly be added that the new Congress will be especially hostile to the long-standing proposals for an FEPC law and other advances for the workers.

Hence the immediate urgency of a united front in action of ALL labor unions, irrespective of affiliation; the organizations of the Negro people and such farm forces as are, or could be, allied with labor. That type of unity on issues can and must be consummated immediately.

Such unity of action would greatly further the will and possibility for the eventual unification of the entire labor movement.

POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

Closely related with this immediate objective is the longer range problem of clearer political perspective for the labor movement.

It is obvious from the results of the Nov. 4 election, that labor needs to re-examine that, too. The general council of Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers, representing 67,000 members, re-examined labor's political action line, and came up with the unanimous proposal to the CIO convention that steps be taken for the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party.

This proposal is no more "left wing" than are the already noted proposals for a genuine pro-peace and labor unity program. In fact, the initiative for the Ford proposal came from its outstanding pro-Reuther spokesman in the union.

The fact that the CIO's largest local was unanimous on the proposal should serve notice that the CIO will hear a great deal more on this issue in the coming months. It is notice that not only a new political party is needed, but political action in all its forms must be carried out in a new and more effective way—not hamstrung by old party politicians. But, before we deal with the latter point, let us examine the Farmer Labor Party proposal.

THE 1952 LESSON

The workers are concluding in larger numbers than ever that reliance on one of the two old parties of Wall Street, or swinging like a pendulum between them, is a bankrupt policy. The tactic of throwing all effort into one of the parties of big business met its highest possible test, but ended in miserable failure, in the 1952 campaign.

How could conditions be more favorable for such a test? The ticket endorsed officially by the unions was of the party in office. Practically all of organized labor joined in giving its official endorsement. The size of the vote turned out was unprecedented, especially in the industrial cities.

It was shown, however, that a party expressing basically the program of Big Business, even if it is trimmed with sops for labor, cannot be a winning party for the workers.

Nor can such a party win no matter how much "liberalization" it has in its program if it is notorious, and justifiably so, as the party of war, Jim Crow, corruption and fascist-like thought-control.

The truth is, as the facts come out, that the unionized workers turned out in greater numbers to the polls than ever in history. It is now clear that if the Democrats had been deprived of the support

of the workers, and Negro communities, they would have been stripped of most of their popular support. And it is already evident that they are less rooted among the farmers than ever, and the city machines are declining in effectiveness unless the labor movement gives them workers during election time.

Those who insist on keeping labor tied to the Democrats can only offer a perspective of waiting for another Republican depression and another Democratic Roosevelt. What other perspective can they offer? There are few even among the leaders of unions who say the Republicans offer a possible home for labor.

The Ford Local's proposal isn't new. The national convention of the United Automobile Workers and of the Textile Workers Union of America, both led by leaders that gave strong endorsement to Truman and Stevenson, passed resolutions for the formation of a third party some time in the future. The United Packinghouse Workers, in its convention last spring, called for immediate steps for a Farmer-Labor Party so as to have a ticket in 1954.

Does a movement to set up a Farmer-Labor Party mean an abrupt break with those in the old parties labor classes as "liberals?" It most certainly does not.

The party needn't put forward candidates against those of the old parties who are acceptable to labor. It can be an instrument in support of both its own and of endorsed candidates. It could further every opportunity for a coalition for constructive bills, suitable candidates and on issues. But one thing would be clear: labor would have its own home and not be a football between the two parties of Big Business.

Some claim that if labor were to back a Farmer-Labor Party it would narrow its struggle on immediate legislative objectives. The exact opposite would be the case. If labor sets its sights on an independent course its fight on issues, too, would be guided by independence—not narrowed or strangled by interests of one or the other party of Big Business. Nor would labor be prevented from

forming any type of alliance for a constructive purpose.

But it would indeed be contrary to the intent, if a proposal for a Farmer-Labor Party were advanced as a SUBSTITUTE for the necessary immediate action. As already noted, however the longer range problem of a new party may shape up, the men in the new administration will not wait with their anti-labor program. The CIO is confronted NOW with the task of developing a nationwide grassroots movement in defense of the rights and living standards of the workers.

On this, too, there is a question of approach. Just as most of the labor movement has been tied to the Democratic Party, so its campaign even on the immediate legislative issues wasn't independent and had to conform to the interests of the Democrats.

To cite a few examples:

On Wages: It is obviously to the interest of the labor movement to fight against any wage freeze. But the CIO's leaders, like those of the AFL, accepted the phony "stabilization" program of the Truman administration. Yet every time one of their unions negotiated a contract it came up against the "stabilization" wall. The workers demand an end of the freeze.

On peace: The labor movement has historically been a pro-peace movement. Even its most conservative leaders never tire of saying so. But what have the CIO-AFL leaders done in recent years? They helped put a "peace" label (as though it was a union label) on the pro-war program of their political allies, the Truman administration. Labor's independence for a genuine peace program would embarrass its allies. But the workers want an immediate truce!

On civil rights: The labor movement has repeatedly expressed itself for an FEPC law and the entire civil rights program. But the vigor necessary to campaign for that program was lacking. One reason is that an important, sometime dominant, section of the Democratic Party is the Dixiecrats who will have none of the civil rights program. Labor leaders, in the interest of unity in the political party they support, often soft-pedaled

the civil rights issue, or ignored it. Hence a struggle on that front was retarded for lack of political independence. It's time for a real struggle on this issue.

On civil liberties: The struggle to keep the Bill of Rights alive has always been a recognized key task for labor. This is so true that despite the intense anti-Communism of the CIO's leaders they recommend passage of resolutions at all conventions condemning the Smith, McCarran and Walter-McCarran laws. But what has the CIO done beyond passage of such resolutions? Nothing. It can hardly be doubted that this is at least partly due to the fact that all those laws were measures authorized by legislators of the Democratic Party, and that it is a Democratic administration that is using them against hundreds of people, including outstanding trade unionists.

There is certainly no doubt a wide front against the racist Walter-McCarran law. That law, which goes into effect on Christmas eve, is the most complete weapon for a racist pattern ever conceived outside the fascist countries themselves. But there is little vigor against it despite opposition from the AFL, CIO, most Negro, many Catholic and foreign-language groups. The resolutions on civil liberties must be given life!

On Taft-Hartley repeal: On this important issue, there was a reluctance to see that the Truman administration hardly ever pressed seriously for repeal. It was apparent from the time the law took effect that the Truman forces were more anxious to preserve the issue as a vote-catcher among workers than to eliminate it by repeal. Many labor leaders lent themselves to the political strategy of their allies rather than press vigorously enough for repeal. There must be no compromise on repeal!

The CIO convention is thus confronted with the immediate task of building a united fighting front, and doing it in time for the next session of Congress. But in doing so, it is high time the problem is approached not from the standpoint of either the Democrats or the Republicans but on the basis of what the workers in the shops and locals need.

Seattle Mother Gets 109 Signers In 5 Hours for Peace on Ballot

SEATTLE, Nov. 12.—"The people are there, and they want to sign." That sums up Mrs. Nell Ranta's experience on the busy streets of this city with peace Initiative 18.

Many stop to read the brief text of the measure, which calls on Congress to declare a policy of peaceful coexistence and convene a peace conference of the major powers.

"There's a very good response, much better than in the Initiative 183 campaign," Mrs. Ranta said. She got 200 signatures for 183. In about five hours for the present measure she has rolled up 109 names, and expects to go on to double her Initiative 183 total.

"Often what people say just warms your heart," she said. "Many voters say 'Sure, I'll sign it' or 'It's about time somebody did something like this.'"

"I've run into a number of people who explain, as they put their names down, that they have a boy in Korea, or lost a son in World War II."

Mrs. Ranta lets the people read the measure. If they hesitate she explains the initiative is designed to make the politicians and diplomats work harder for peace.

People raise questions, of course. The two chief points of inquiry

are: How are we going to talk and expect them to work for it peace with those Russians, and will it do any good?

Mrs. Ranta answers the first by expressing her conviction that our government isn't doing as much as it should for peace and that "we should do all we can before we start blaming the other fellow."

She replies to persons who are cynical about the initiative achieving any results, by saying:

"Fifty thousand people letting our politicians know we want peace

and expect them to work for it will have quite an effect on any officeholder."

A campaigner for the Progressive Party ticket and the mother of a baby girl, Senya, four months old, Mrs. Ranta has made a place in her busy schedule for work on Initiative 18.

"I think all the mothers should get together, organize their time, solve their child-care problems and go to the people with Initiative 18," she says.

several of the big New England textile strikes. During the second World War, he was instrumental in the rallying of Greek-Americans behind the war effort and won special commendation.

Duke's Monday

HARLOW, England, Nov. 12.—Tenants in this town received letters today from the local corporation telling them to make sure no wash is hanging on the clotheslines next Monday when the Duke of Edinburgh pays a visit.

Harisiade

(Continued from Page 3)

initiated against him by the Department of Justice on charges of past membership in the Communist Party. His case, a test case, went to the Supreme Court and on March 10, 1952, that court, in a 6 to 2 decision, ruled against him.

Aware that Harisiades' faced death if deported to Greece, the Polish government offered political asylum to him and his family and the opportunity to start life anew.

During the 35 years he has lived in this country, Harisiades made many contributions. During the 1930's he was a leader of textile workers and an active figure in

Press Roundup

THE TIMES shows us another Eisenhower promise heading for the scrapyard. This time it's taxes. Remember those TV "interviews" in which the General flatly pledged to bring taxes down? Now Sen. Milliken (R-Col.), set to become head of the Senate Finance Committee, announces that "it would be utterly irresponsible for anyone to put a definite date on tax reductions. . . ." And these cynical Wall Street scoundrels, rushing to break their solemn campaign promises, think they can convince the world that we can't have peace because Russia does not keep its agreements. . . . As for Eisenhower's biggest promise of all—peace in Korea—the Times' Hanson Baldwin gets on the sellout train with his claim that Eisenhower "can achieve no miracle." In fact, Baldwin has the gall to say the visit to Korea should revitalize "our fighting forces," even though he admits "a large part of U. S. public opinion is heartily sick of the war in Korea and that much of Western Europe would like to see it ended, too, even at the risk of UN concessions."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE joins Eisenhower in demanding that Americans shell out for the misnamed "Crusade for Freedom" whose radio programs abroad, the paper explains, "spike Soviet propaganda lies." Just below, the Trib describes the Negro people of Kenya as "terrorists" and the movement of all African peoples as "perilous." Soviet "propaganda," of course, will accurately characterize the African people's movement as one for an end to white imperialist rule. Guess who gets listened to in Africa, the Soviet champions of liberation for all peoples, or the imperialists' hot air waves?

THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson, shivers with synthetic panic over the possibility that if "anything" happened to Eisenhower on his Korea trip it "might prove another Sarajevo"—start a World War. Anything to get out of it, eh, Pearson? Everyone knows, of course, that it's not the Korean trip but the Korean cease-fire, that Americans want. Who's stopping Eisenhower and Truman from getting together to stop the killing right now?

THE POST'S Max Lerner is sure that the people who voted for Eisenhower will "fall away" when they find that promises made easily are hard to fulfill. True, but that doesn't mean, as Lerner thinks it does, that the people will be running back to the Democratic fold. No, the answer to the Eisenhower betrayals to come is not the Democratic betrayals that have been. And increasing millions of Americans will seek their way out of the two-party box in which they have been trapped.—R. F.

Daily Worker

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Coming in the weekend WORKER
THE WARD FRAMEUP

AFRICA AND YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

IN THE STREETS of South Africa, Negro men and women are chained to a whipping post and lashed till the blood flows like water. And in Yanceyville, N. C., U. S. A., a Negro father of nine children faces two years in jail for allegedly having looked at a white girl dressed in overalls sixty feet away in a farm field.

The legal word is that this innocent victim of a savage and cynical frameup "leered" at the young white woman while driving past in a car. The original charge in the Negro-hating jungle of white supremacy was "attempted rape."

Mack Ingram, the Negro farmer who now faces this monstrous punishment for no reason other than that he is a Negro, was reputed to have aroused the anger of the surrounding landlords. He was "too independent" it was said of him. He dared to buy a car. He was careful not to get into the clutches of the white landlords through debt. Such Negro men are "dangerous" to the thinly veiled slavery of the plantation masters. They are framed on "rape" charges and lynched. Or they face jail for having driven past a white girl dressed to look like a farm boy.

Gov. W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina, should be flooded with wires, at the State Capitol, Raleigh, N. C., protesting this white supremacy frameup.

McCARRAN AND THE UN

NOW THE TOP KICKS of the "Communist peril" swindle are threatening to oust the United Nations from the United States.

The threat comes from the pro-Franco Sen. Pat McCarran, who got his start by helping to rob the Piute Indians (those very first "100 percent Americans") of their Nevada lands; and from Sen. Willis Smith, whose North Carolina white supremacist colleagues yesterday condemned a Negro to prison for allegedly "leering" at a white woman 60 feet away.

No wonder the McCarran immigration bill, which takes effect Dec. 24, will ban Communists but open the doors to the 4,000 former Hitlerites who have applied, and will expel and attempt to denaturalize millions of democratic citizens. It is opening the gates to the fascist traitors who fear to face the people in their own countries.

Could it be that the McCarran-Smith threat to oust the United Nations is because that international organization is beginning to reflect the world's growing wrath against the racists, colonialists and fascist war-makers?

If such is the budding intent of the war-profiteering billionaires, they should think again: the expulsion of the UN from the United States would actually mean the further isolation of the United States from the world.

But this glimpse of the ultimate aim of the McCarran program should stimulate the drive to nullify the evil legislation of this evil old man, and to strip him and his kind of the power to bring an irreparable catastrophe upon the American people.

TO 'COMPASS' READERS

"WE ARE DETERMINED that you shall not go, as did the Compass." This is the tenor of several letters we have received from our readers, as well as from former Compass readers, in response to our \$50,000 fund appeal.

We view the folding of the Compass to be a loss to the nation, as we have said in a previous editorial. We believe that many of its readers—devoted to peace, civil liberty, the rights of the Negro people—will find in the Daily Worker the things they seek in a newspaper.

We propose, therefore, that every Daily Worker reader who knows a former Compass reader do two things now:

- Buy an extra copy of the Daily Worker today and for the next several days give it to this reader, and let him know where it can be bought, regularly.

- Point out that the Daily Worker can exist only through the support of its readers, and that the Daily Worker has published for 28 years because of just such campaigns as the current one for \$50,000. Get a contribution.

Whether former Compass readers agree with us on all matters or not, we believe they will be ready to fight for our right to exist, and will be eager to read us regularly.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



THE CASE OF THE BALTIMORE '6

No 'Conspiracy' Could Be Found, But They Were Still Convicted

By ROBERT F. HALL

II

BERNARD FLYNN, the U.S. attorney who headed the prosecution of the Baltimore Six under the Smith Act, was clearly in difficulties from the outset of the trial.

His witnesses consisted entirely of paid informers, that is, persons sent into the Communist Party by the F.B.I. as spies, or persons who after joining the party turned against it.

Resembling each other in this vital detail they could then be divided into two groups. There were those like Mary Markward, Harry Bartlett, Charles Craig and Robert Benner who testified that they had known the defendants at some time during the period of the indictment (April 1945 to August 1951).

The other witnesses (for example: Paul Crouch, John Lautner, and William Nowell) had not been in Maryland or the District of Columbia during the period of the indictment, had had no contact and in most cases not even acquaintance with the defendants. Most of them had not been associated with the Communist Party since long before the period of indictment and a large part of their testimony referred to the years before 1941 when the Smith Act was adopted.

The first group of witnesses, who could testify concerning acquaintance with the defendants, gave evidence that Meyers and the others were members and officers of the Communist Party.

In all their garrulous testimony there was not one scrap of evidence that any one of the defendants advocated force and violence, conspired to advocate force and violence.

One after the other, as these paid informers took the stand, defense attorneys asked them point-blank whether or not they had ever heard any one of the defendants preach the necessity or desirability of force and violence. In every instance the answer was no. And one government witness, the stoolpigeon Bartlett, admitted on cross-examination that he had been expelled from the party, in conformity with the provisions of the party's constitution, because he had advocated force and violence.

The testimony of the other witnesses, who could offer nothing concerning the defendants, was designed to convince the

jurors that the Communist Party was an evil conspiracy. The testimony of Crouch, for instance, dealt with alleged events in Moscow in 1927 and 1928, when defendant Braverman was a Baltimore school boy of 12 and George Meyers was all of 15.

Even if the testimony of these witnesses could be accepted as true, it would have established nothing about the Communist Party during and since the period of the indictment, and even less, if that is possible, concerning the defendants.

JUDGE CHESNUT'S contribution to the prosecution was the guidance he gave in working out a theory which would "solve" the contradictions in which Prosecutor Flynn was hopelessly floundering.

In his rulings and especially in his charge to the jury, Judge Chesnut held that such "evidence" was admissible to establish that the Communist Party must be a criminal conspiracy in 1945-1952 because it had been "proven" so in 1927, 1928 and 1936.

If, he reasoned, the defendants were proven to be members and officers of the Communist Party in the later period, they could be held to be participants in the "criminal conspiracy" and therefore guilty.

He told the jury that it could "infer" that the defendants were part of the "criminal conspiracy" if they believed the defendants had been shown to be members and officers of the party. For in that case the jurors could conclude that the defendants had "knowledge" of the criminal objectives of the party. If they continued active in the party, having "knowledge" of these objectives, then certainly the defendants must have shared the "intention" of advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence, according to Chesnut's logic.

Five of the defendants never denied but on the contrary were proud of the fact that they had been officers and members of the Communist Party. The sixth, Braverman, affirmed that he had been legal counsel for the party.

They established that the constitution of the Communist Party specifically repudiates force and violence and has done so long before the adoption of the Smith Act, and submitted expert evidence to show that the found-

ers of Marxism-Leninism denounced such methods as harmful to the working class political movement.

Furthermore, they offered to submit evidence concerning their activities, before and during the period of the indictment. These activities included campaigns for outlawing atomic warfare, for peace in Korea and a return to the Roosevelt policies of peaceful collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union, for elimination of segregation in the District of Columbia and for equal rights for the Negro people, for repeal of the Taft-Hartley and McCarran laws, and for strengthening the trade union movement; and many other social reforms including eventual substitution by majority decision of socialism for capitalism. Even the stoolpigeons who had testified of their knowledge of the defendants had confirmed that these were the activities of the Communist Party and of the defendants as officers and members.

Under the laws of the United States, these activities are legal and are protected by the Constitution. They are innocent activities.

BUT THE THEORY OF GUILT evolved by the judge was such as to persuade the jurors that they could "infer" from evidence of innocent association and innocent activities that the defendants were guilty.

With this theory of the case before them, the jurors were able to find a place for all the government testimony, no matter how remote in time or place, nor how irrelevant to the charge. Thus the proceedings became not a trial of six men and women in the dock, but of a political party and its ideas, as interpreted by paid agents provocateurs.

The wise teaching of Tom Paine that the whole people must serve as the jury which passes judgement on ideas was ignored. For, as Judge Chesnut clearly saw, it would not be possible to send these six to jail for conspiracy to advocate forcible overthrow—there was no supporting evidence. If they were to be imprisoned, it could only be as members and officers of a political party to which illegal objectives could be falsely ascribed.

Chesnut succeeded. After two hours of deliberation, the jury turned in a verdict of guilty. (To be concluded tomorrow)

Elizabeth Flynn

(Continued from Page 5)
fense," she replied. "It is not correct to say all activities were reported in the 'Labor Defender.'"

She pointed out that the ILL was not a Communist organization, that the Communist Party's relation to it was one of its supporting groups.

Miss Flynn, acting as her own counsel, joined with defense attorney Mary Kaufman and John T. McTernan in objecting to the prosecution offering the article as evidence. The article, they pointed out, dealt with Charles E. Ruthenberg, a founder of the Communist Party who died in 1927. Marks said it quoted Ruthenberg as advocating "armed insurrection."

NEVER READ IT

Miss Flynn said she did not recall ever reading or approving the article, which was written by Jay Lovestone.

"The magazine was not an official organ of the Communist Party," she told the court. "This writer could not explain the views of Ruthenberg because he (Lovestone) was shortly thereafter expelled from the Communist Party. It has no validity in explaining what Ruthenberg advocated."

Judge Edward J. Dimock upheld the defense objection to the Lovestone article, but Marks continued to maneuver to get the article before the jury. He prodded Miss Flynn with a number of questions about it.

"I don't recall having read it," she repeated.

"Did you ever hear, while you

were in Portland, that Ruthenberg explained to the workers the inevitability of armed insurrection?" the prosecutor asked.

"I never heard it, and if I did I wouldn't have agreed with it," Miss Flynn answered.

REJECTED AGAIN

Marks argued Miss Flynn "probably read every article" in the magazine. He offered it again as evidence. Judge Dimock rejected it for the second time.

What such an article, written by a renegade from the Communist Party eight years before Miss Flynn joined the party and 16 years before the period covered by the indictment, could possibly have to do with the charge against the 13 defendants was not stated by the prosecutor.

Courtroom observers noted that even if Miss Flynn had read the article, it could under no circumstances show that the defendants conspired to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the government.

Marks finally shifted to another line. He produced George Dimitroff's 1935 report to the Seventh Congress of the Communist International on the "United Front Against Fascism and War." He asked the witness if it represented the teachings of the Communist Party when she joined in 1937. She stated it "coincided" with the teachings of the party.

The only reference to force and violence in this exhibit referred to the force and violence of the capitalist class. This, too, was no help to the prosecution. So Marks asked Miss Flynn if she read the party constitution at the time she joined.

She replied she did not read it at that time. Blocked again, the prosecutor shifted his fishing expedition to other areas.

He appeared to be extremely interested in the official records of the 1938 party convention.

"To the best of my knowledge and belief they are destroyed," Miss Flynn declared. "When we moved out of 35 E. 12 St. (late in 1951) we made a general housecleaning of the records . . . we threw out stacks and stacks of material going back many years."

"There was no record kept of proceedings of the national committee meetings. The decisions were kept by the secretary, and once the action on them was taken it was no longer necessary to keep them."

She told the jury that the best records of the conventions and national committee meetings were preserved in resolutions and reports published in the magazine, "Political Affairs." She said a good deal of the record of such party meetings is contained in William Z. Foster's "History of the Communist Party of the United States," published by International Publishers.

"Political Affairs," she said, is the organ of the party's national committee.

The "Daily Worker," Miss Flynn testified, had been the party's official organ until 1940. Then, she said, an association was set up to publish it as an independent newspaper.

"In the sense that it does give much more publicity and news on the party than the other papers do, it is supported by the party members and called by them 'our press' or the 'party press,'" she testified.

Marks asked if all persons in the firm publishing the paper are members of the Communist Party. She replied she did not know. She said the phrase "party press" appearing in some Communist literature was a "hangover expression" from an earlier period.

Cross examination resumes today at 10:30 a.m.

CIO Parley

(Continued from Page 1)
someone to be acting president until the convention. Apparently it is felt by some that such designation would mean certain advantage to a candidate.

Unless conferences by Nov. 29 bring some agreement, the struggle for the CIO's leadership may break out in the open. Connected with this is the jockeying going on in the steel union for the presidency there. The steel union's executive board will meet here Saturday to act on the matter.

Many other than vice-presidents were in attendance at the vice-presidents' meeting. These included, in addition to their respective vice-presidents, top officers of auto, textile, maritime, steel and other unions who usually don't attend such meetings. Neither the CIO vice-president, representing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Frank Rosenblum, nor its president Jacob Potofsky, was here. There was no explanation. Actually there are at least as many representatives of the various CIO unions in Pittsburgh as usually come to a CIO convention. Like many hundreds of steel union local and regional officers they are here for the Murray funeral tomorrow. But many are especially interested in the fight for the CIO presidency.

Walter Reuther, who is being backed by the leaders of his union for the CIO presidency, has his people here in considerable force. But most opinion and executive board votes seem to be for Allen S. Haywood, who for the past year served as executive vice-president of the CIO, an office regarded as second to only that of Murray.

Haywood has the support of the steel union, which is about as strong as the UAW. Between them the two unions have more than half the CIO's membership. The campaigning is for the votes of the smaller unions. There are also some lesser lights who seem to have inspired press publicity for themselves. Their hopes rest principally on the frequent experience that when two equal powerful forces are deadlocked some smaller people are agreed upon as a compromise.

The wrangle for the presidency, meanwhile, has taken all attention away from a serious examination of the problems confronting the CIO, and especially as they are affected by the recent election result.

While the maneuvering and jockeying is going on at the William Penn Hotel, several miles

down, Liberty Street, thousands have been passing by the coffin in which Murray's body lies.

Many workers have come in from steel towns. Many steel executives, too, visited the funeral parlor. While in some plants workers prepared to hold commemoration stoppages, the union's officers and U. S. Steel agreed on a just a minute of silence in the plants with no interruption of work. The steady stream of mourners continued through the day. Thursday morning the body will be moved to St. Paul's Cathedral for requiem high mass and then burial at St. Anne's cemetery located in the midst of a mining area outside Pittsburgh.

Hartford

(Continued from Page 1)
of the majority of Americans.

Others who have praised the Board of Education's stand are the Hartford Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress and the "Hartford Times."

The Connecticut Chapter of the Negro Labor Council, in a statement to the City Council signed by Roosevelt Ward, treasurer, and James Tate, executive secretary, denounced the "shameful spectacle of Walter Winchell using his national television hookup to whip up lynch incitement on this question." The Council warned: "Make no mistake, not only Negro Americans but people of color the world over will be concerned with what happens here in Hartford."

Dr. John Marsalka, executive vice-chairman of the People's Party, warned today that to deny Robeson the use of Weaver High School would be a denial of "his constitutional rights that will lead

to the denial of these rights to all people."

Under the heading, "Nuts to Winchell," "Courant" columnist Thomas E. Murphy wrote:

"I for one, think that Lewis For, chairman of the local board, and all the other citizens who are backing him in his stand for free speech and free assembly, are giving Mr. Winchell a lesson in real Americanism. Winchell probably has no more intricate reasoning behind his persecution of Robeson than to sustain the brand of mild hysteria that he has found so profitable to him. In doing this he is coming mighty close to advocacy of abridgment of the constitutional provisions on free assembly. If Winchell can arouse mob spirits today to prevent Robeson's appearance, tomorrow he can do it to you."



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What's On?

Brooklyn
ATTEND—An Appeal to the President's Meeting—Help Save the Rosenbergs—Thursday, Nov. 13, 8:30 p.m. at the Biltmore, Flatbush and Church Avenues. Sponsored by the Committee of Volunteers to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs. Sub. 50c.

Coming
ANOTHER PARTY! Another evening of wonderful fun! Come to an American-Soviet Friendship Party on Saturday, November 15th. There'll be some marvelous surprises, entertainment, Russian dishes, dancing, and a chance to meet new and old friends. The place is the new, warm atmosphere of Club Jefferson at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 375 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.). Contr. \$1.

SUNDAY FORUM presents Stalin's New Document, "Economic Problems of Socialism" on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 6:15 p.m. Speakers: David Goldway, chairman; Alexander Trachtenberg. Refreshments: Contr. \$1. (50c for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 375 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.). NEC.

"ARE WE READY for a People's Theater?" Forum—Actors reading one-act plays. Discussion Sunday 8 p.m. Nov. 16, 77 7th Avenue, NYC. Subscriptions \$10.

QUEENS! Attend outdoor rally to Save the Rosenbergs—Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 p.m. corner of 71st Ave. and Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills. Sponsored by Queens County Labor Youth League.

CIVIL RIGHTS Holiday Bazaar at 77 Fifth Ave., Friday, Nov. 13, 4-12 p.m. Sat., Nov. 22nd, 1-11 p.m., Sun. Nov. 23rd, 1-11 p.m.

FASHION SCOOP—IMPORTANT NEWS FOR ALL READERS WHO SEW THEIR OWN CLOTHES and fight inflation . . .

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful **SEWING CONTEST**—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill End before Saturday, Nov. 15.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
- 2—A piece of sewing of your own choice.
- 3—Sift of your own choice for dress or gown.
- 4—Sift for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

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Classified Ads

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APARTMENT for rent—downtown Hoboken 3 rooms, bath, call LO 4-6337.

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A-B DICK ELECTRIC MIMEOGRAPH with automatic intercaler. Inquire Box 409, Daily Worker.

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PORTABLE SEWING MACHINE — round bobbin—Eag. \$29.95. Spec. \$24.95—price includes home instruction and service with 20 year guarantee. Full set of attachments: Standard Brand Dist. 143 Fourth Avenue (13th-14th St.) CH 2-7819. Free 30 min. Parking.

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Sean O'Casey's 5th Volume Tells Of Life in England, Visit to U. S.

ROSE AND CROWN. By Sean O'Casey. Macmillan, New York. \$4.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"Rose and Crown," the fifth volume of Sean O'Casey's autobiography, tells of the playwright's departure from his native Ireland, his life in England, and his visit to America. There are bitter and devastating passages here of the deadening censorship of O'Casey's plays by the clerical reactionaries of Ireland, and luminous, impassioned restatements of his faith in the future of a world under working-class rule and socialism.

In England, O'Casey watched the leaders of British labor turn their backs on the workers who made them, to make common cause with the oppressors and exploiters. He writes of the sold-out great General Strike of 1926, and how he was accused of "sedition" for supporting the strikers.

O'Casey was also scolded for concerning himself an artist with political matters. Isn't it strange how only those artists with progressive views are supposed to be vegetated?

In our own United States, the same anti-democratic papers which deny a Charles Chaplin, for instance, the right as an individual to his own views, are the first to applaud the reactionary statements of an Adolphe Menjou.

But O'Casey bluntly told his critic to "go to hell," and that is what he is telling the enemies of the people throughout his book.

One such was the Tory politician, Stanley Baldwin.

O'Casey writes:

"His brotherly love for power and privilege, his soul's forever hovering over the boiling pot; his mind jingling with jingles of some falling into a till."

As these words may fit many a bosses' politician, so, too, O'Casey writes the epitaph of more than one labor "leader" when, of J. Ramsey MacDonald, he says:

"In an attempt to break the workers, he had but broken himself."

No, the workers cannot be broken, and O'Casey's prose rings out his conviction in their ultimate triumph. Speaking of the world's great capitals, he describes Moscow as "not a holy city, but an able one, a flame to light the way of all men towards the people's



SEAN O'CASEY

ownership of the world; where revolutions stand in man's holy fire, as in the rich mosaic of a red wall."

In "Rose and Crown," O'Casey describes, with a still-fresh bitterness, the hostility of the Abbey Theatre and playwright W. B. Yeats to his "Silver Tassie." He writes of the general critical distortion of his later plays following his first successes. Perhaps this is why his chapters on his visit to the U. S. to take part in the production of an O'Casey play are in the nature of personal thank-you notes for the kindness with which he was received by American drama critics, rather than more objective esti-

mates of these critics and their influence.

Sometimes discursive, sometimes difficult to read, sometimes over-sentimental, this book is yet alive with English at its sparkling, dancing best. Few writers today can match the music of O'Casey's prose. And there is no doubt whatever, in his scornful dismissal of the British labor leaders who "chase the red carpet to be under his proletarian feet rather than the Red Flag to fly over his head," where O'Casey's heart is firmly given.

Of the U. S., which he visited in the 30s, O'Casey writes with affection for its people. But, well aware of the reactionary drift, then already well advanced, he quotes the bright, promising words of invitation, inscribed on the Statue of Liberty, and comments:

"Little sparkle in the words now; well worn and nearly rubbed away."

O'Casey writes, too, with anger at the policy of white supremacy and discrimination against the Negro people. It is unfortunate that this champion of democracy should himself, in the midst of a passage condemning racism, use such a phrase as "little Alabama c - - n" in referring to a Negro.

Obviously, O'Casey did not intend the disgraceful chauvinism implicit in the term he used. The fact that he did use it, however, suggests that American progressives must still make even their warmest friends across the sea aware of the damage they do by echoing the language of white supremacy.

PREMIERE OF NEW PROKOFIEV RECORDING OF NEW PROKOFIEV

The first public performance in the United States of Prokofiev's new Prize-winning oratorio, "On Guard for Peace," will be presented Nov. 28 along with commentary by Sidney Finkelstein at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

This premier performance of the companion work to "Song of the Forest" is scheduled as the second in a series of three Friday evening recordings, lectures and discussions on "Soviet Music." The entire series will be conducted by Finkelstein, author of How Music Expresses Ideas, which recently won high praise from the Soviet

composer and critic Shostakovich. The opening session in the series, on Nov. 21, will deal with the works of Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky and other great 19th Century Russian composers. The final session, on Dec. 5, will interpret several works of Shostakovich which have not yet been heard by New York audiences.

Finkelstein's three-session series on "Soviet Music" is one of 10 short-term "Post-Election Courses" beginning at the Jefferson School the week of Nov. 17. Classes meet once a week of evenings, and include work in the fields of economics, politics, philosophy, psychology and the arts.

SECOND LOOK AT A BATCH OF RECENT FILMS

Limelight: One of Chaplin's finest films and greatest performances, "Limelight" appeals for more fellowship among human beings and for the right of every individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is an inspiring, hopeful, life-giving film. It contains a full measure of the poetry, humor, pathos one has come to expect from this great artist and it appears at a time when the screens of our land, under pressure from the un-Americans, are dominated by unhealthy sex, crime, war and death. Though some will miss the hard-hitting satire of Chaplin's earlier masterpieces—"Modern Times," "City Lights," "Great Dictator" and "Verdoux" which appeared before the witchhunters became powerful, one cannot praise enough the art and humanism, the dignity, tenderness and wisdom, that make "Limelight" an unforgettable experience in the theatre.

The Man in White Suit: Alec Guinness and a superb collection of character actors, combine excellent satire and frank comment on how big capital prevents the development of productive forces. Despite its contrived ending—labor and capital getting together to suppress an invention that is supposed to revolutionize the textile industry—it remains one of the most hilarious come-

dies of the year.

Big Jim McLean: This glorification of the House Un-American Committee sets up a new standard of "loyalty"—100 percent support for the Korean war. An attack on labor in general, on Hawaiian longshoremen in particular; an attempt to prepare way for wiping out Bill of Rights, especially the Fifth Amendment.

High Noon: Gary Cooper western with brilliant suspense technique, but it unfortunately perpetuates Hollywood's "people are no damn good" theory.

One Minute to Zero: Robert Mitchum, Ann Blyth and a chauvinistic attempt to justify U. S. slaughter of Korean women and children.

Miracle of Our Lady of Fatima: Use of a Catholic legend to attack historic democratic movements and propagate the lie that the Soviet Union menaces civilization and peace.

The Quiet Man: A try at comedy built around prize fighter John Wayne who returns to Ireland after winning fortune in U. S. Espouses male superiority, misrepresents Irish peasant life.

Snows of Kilmanjaro: Gregory Peck, impersonating composite version of several Hollywood characters, searches his soul, Hemingway style, and in Technicolor, endlessly and expensively to no noticeably serious

purpose. Callant fighters of International Brigades in Spain grossly libelled. Africans treated with patronizing chauvinism typical of Hemingway.

The Ring: While not unqualifiedly recommended, this little known film about the prize ring sharply presents some aspects of the shameful discrimination against Mexican-Americans.

Reception for DuBois, Jerome, Marzani Sunday

A reception to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, V. J. Jerome and Carl Marzani will be held on Sunday. It was announced yesterday by the New York Council ASP.

This reception is part of ASP's continuing campaign on behalf of freedom of publishing, the Council said.

Dr. DuBois is the author of the recently published "In Battle for Peace"; V. J. Jerome has just written "Lantern for Jeremy"; and Carl Marzani is the author of "We Can Be Friends."

Speakers will also include: Gedric Bellfrage, Lloyd Brown, Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, Angus Cameron and Ring Lardner, Jr.

The reception will be held 4 to 6 p.m. at the Great Northern Hotel, 118 West 57 St.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Robinson Not On This NL "Allstar" Team

NOW COMES THE United Press' National League Allstar team, and, unlike its American League counterpart recorded here yesterday, this one HAS a point of controversy!

Here is the team selected for UP by a panel of 24 baseball writers, three from each of the eight cities: Gil Hodges, 1b; Red Schoendienst, 2b; Pee-wee Reese, ss; Billy Cox, 3b; Stan Musial, Hank Sauer and Duke Snider, outfield; Roy Campanella, c, and Robin Roberts and Joe Black, pitchers.

You see it—Schoendienst second base.

The lean Card keystone is indeed a fine second baseman, and batted .302, as the story accompanying the choices points out. The story neglects to mention that someone named Jackie Robinson also happens to be a fine second baseman, batted .308, and was a much more destructive and valuable hitter.

No fielding averages have yet been compiled or released (they come out in December), but even if they show that Schoendienst committed fewer errors and had the better fielding average, the difference is still a slight one between the two top defensive second sackers in the league, and cannot in any way overcome the fact that Robinson is the greater, more valuable all round player.

Here are the batting figures which CAN be ferreted out with a little work, though not officially released as yet:

	AB	R	H	RBI	HR	SB	PCT
Schoendienst	520	89	187	67	7	9	.302
Robinson	510	104	157	75	23	23	.308

The only things Schoendienst leads Robinson in are "at bats" and "hits." Since both played in all but a few games, this is explained by the fact that Robinson, as a much more feared hitter, drew more bases on balls. (There are no figures on tap for this yet, nor for doubles and triples.)

Robinson scored 15 more runs, drove across 8 more, blasted 16 more home runs, stole 14 more bases and wound up with a batting average 6 points higher.

If you say none of these margins is tremendous, you would be making out a reasonable case for Schoendienst to finish a strong second to Robinson on the NL team. But where do you find anything to back up the choice of Schoendienst OVER Robinson?

In "intangibles"? But it is in the baseball "intangibles" that Robinson is the greatest of them all, meaning spark, leadership, unflinching competitive fervor and the will to win.

When you have such a completely puzzling selection you are forced to look for the reason to another kind of "intangible." Meaning the fact that Robinson, as the first Negro to break in, remains a sort of symbol of still unfulfilled democracy, is an aggressive type of player, the kind which brings fond feature stories for the Stankys and Billy Martins and double-standard disapproval for the Robinsons from the league office as well as some of the press.

If anyone suggests we are "dragging in an angle" here, let him seriously propose that there is nothing fishy in a 1952 National League Allstar team without Jackie Robinson at second base. Let him prove it by figures, on the ballfield, among the players or through the fans on the street or in the grandstand—at any ballpark. It can't be done!

Looking through the names of the three experts from each city who made these choices, I see at least one who in the pressboxes loudly and insultingly opposed Robinson's coming into the league and still doesn't like Negro players. That's one I happen to know. He is the type who, forced to name Campanella and Black, might well set up his own little "quota" for Allstar Negro players and vote the white ticket where it was a little closer.

If anyone thinks THIS is far-fetched, he should know that the idea of "quotas" for Negro players on one given team has been publicly bruted about by magnates of teams which had Negro players—let alone magnates of teams still lily-white.

No, this is not an "official" Allstar team. . . . Thank goodness. . . .

KNICKS VS. MINNEAPOLIS tonight at the Garden, always an interesting setto. Opener shows the perennially powerful Rochester club, which hung the season's first defeat on the Knicks Tuesday night upstate, against Milwaukee, bolstered by 6-9 Mark Workman of West Virginia, Catfish and All-American fame.

\$\$\$\$ acknowledgments tomorrow.

(Continued from yesterday)

Now for the Interzonals. Twenty-one players competed for the right to be among the five to play next year in the World Challengers' Tournament against other seeded players, the winner to play against the titleholder, Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR, in 1954.

The only U.S.A. participant was Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, former U. S. champion. After a poor start, he ended up in a tie for 11th to 18th places, with a score of 10-10. He made out better than expected by local chess circles.

Kotov (USSR) led with a score of 16½-3½. Petrosyan and Taimanov (both of the USSR) tied for second and third with 13½-8½. Geller (USSR) was fourth with 13-7. Auerbach (USSR) was tied for 5th to 8th places with Gligoric (Yugoslavia), Stahlberg (Sweden) and Szabo (Hungary) with a score of 12½-7½, but a breakdown by the Sonneborn-Berger system resulted in Auerbach winning fifth place. Kotov, Petrosyan and Taimanov did not lose a single game.

Thus, these five Soviet players will compete next year against Reshevsky (U.S.A.), former world champion Euwe (Holland), and Keres, Smyslov, Bronstein and Botvinnik of the USSR. You will recall that Bronstein won the last Challengers' Tournament and held Botvinnik to a 12-12 score.

The tournament was a triumph for the younger Soviet players, and provided the answer to the question raised by Euwe in the "Chess Review" (New York) in March, 1953:

Euwe, in the same article, appraised correctly the strength of the young Soviet grandmasters.

There's another world event taking place in Moscow (USSR) at present, the Challengers' Tournament to decide who will play against Ludmilla Rudenko (USSR) for the Women's World Championship. We are represented by our Women's Champion, Mrs. Mary Bell, and by Miss Mona M. Karf, both of New York. I'll let you know the outcome.

RALPH CRANE

Hallinan Calls for Big Drive to Build the PP

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party national standard bearer, declared here, before leaving for New York to begin his promised two-year campaign to build the Progressive Party, that the people of the U.S. are going to "find need for a rallying point."

"I consider that my candidacy was the beginning of our party's new organizational drive," Hallinan declared.

His statement follows:

"The election of General Eisenhower is little consolation to the American people who want the Korean war stopped and who want to stop the movement toward reaction and repression. His success is largely due to his demagogic promises about ending the Korean war."

"It is notable that Gov. Stevenson also found it necessary to express his interest in bringing the Korean war to an end, too late in his campaign to improve his prospects."

"In so bitterly contested a race as this, smaller parties necessarily cannot draw a large proportion of the vote."

"We have been organizing our

supporters throughout the country and a week ago we held an executive committee meeting to plan vigorous participation in the 1954 Congressional races."

"As the results of Eisenhower's policies come home to our nation, working people, the Negro people and the minorities will find need for a rallying point."

"The overwhelming majority of our people who want peace above all else, must find their own means of changing Eisenhower's equivocal words, uttered under pressure of the campaign, into clear-cut ac-

tion to stop the Korean fighting and set the stage for world settlement of issues."

"To help develop and organize the Progressive Party as a vital part of this coming movement of the people, I intend to spend my next two years going from state to state."

"I consider that my candidacy was the beginning of our party's new organizational drive. I am sure that I speak for my running mate, Mrs. Charlotte Bass, and for the members and leaders of our party in saying that we will not slacken or fail in this task."

14 to Appeal Deportation Today

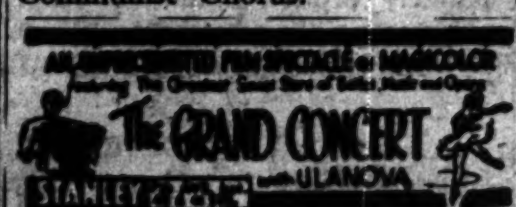
The deportation cases of 14 non-citizens will be appealed before the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington today (Thursday), it was announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

In all cases, deportation proceedings were initiated against the non-citizens on the basis of political opinions.

Concert to Aid Yuditch Defense

A concert in support of the defense of Paul Yuditch, labor editor of the Morning Freiheit, now in Ellis Island for deportation under the McCarran Law, will be held Saturday evening at the Brighton Communist Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

The program includes Morris Carnovsky, Martha Schlamme, Meyer Weiss and the Brighton Communist Chorus.



Labor MP Says Eisenhower Seeks Big War

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Woodrow Wyatt, Labor member of Parliament, warned today that Dwight D. Eisenhower may seek to spread the Korean war into an attack on China.

Wyatt, an undersecretary of war in the last Labor Government, said Eisenhower might try to "budge" Chinese forces into a truce by issuing an ultimatum threatening "a great onslaught which will not respect the Chinese mainland."

Start New Classes in History of CPUSA

Several five-session classes introducing the study of William Z. Foster's History of the Communist Party of the United States will begin next week that the Jefferson School of Social Science, meeting once a week on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Friday night.

This course on Foster's new book is one of 10 short-term "Post-Election Courses" beginning next week in the fields of economics, politics, history, psychology, philosophy and the arts.

Class admission cards may be purchased at the Jefferson School, 16 St. and Sixth Ave.

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Compensation

(Continued from Page 3)

prosperity" in the state "is not founded on solid rock."

UPSTATE STAGNANCY

The fact is, he told the committee, that "upstate stagnancy" in industry is "worrying" the state officials, and that while New York "gained more industry this year than last year it did not gain as much as the country as a whole." In 1929, he asserted, the state accounted for 29 percent of the national personal income "but today it is only 16 percent."

Earlier Deputy Commissioner of Commerce A. J. Wossdell testified that "industrial mortality" here and in New England "worries me." Wossdell was blunter than Dr. Davenport, proposing "tax concessions and intensified promotional efforts" to attract industry.

Miss Jeanette Harris, vice-president of the Women's Trade Union League, submitted a proposed bill to tighten loose formulations in equal pay legislation for women. She charged there was "not much activity" by state investigators. As the law reads now, she pointed out, violations are not clearly defined.

An aide of Labor Commissioner Corsi later agreed that Miss Harris' proposal had merit. There was not a single recorded instance of employer violation of the equal pay law for women last year in the entire state, the Commissioner's office said.

Miss Harris also urged legislation establishing day care centers for children of working mothers.

India

(Continued from Page 3)

violence have been used in an attempt to destroy the morale and break the spirit of the passive resisters. Violence such as flogging has been used against the non-violent resisters. Conditions in the prisons and the treatment of the resisters by the police and jail wardens are, from all accounts, appalling. But the spirit of the movement which has right and justice on its side, cannot be broken by such measures. The movement of resistance goes on."

Mme. Pandit declared the passive resistance movement has met with "widespread support from all sections of the non-white community in South Africa and has evoked the sympathy of liberal elements in South Africa itself and other parts of the world."

Efforts of the South African delegate to stop discussion on the question of Apartheid (segregation) were opposed not only by Mme. Pandit but by the Swedish and Norwegian delegates, who also deplored the conditions in South Africa.

The South African item on the agenda was proposed by 13 delegations: Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen. Debate will continue tomorrow.

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